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ABSTRACT

This publication is part of a project of the Community Information Exchange to identify alcohol and other drug prevention strategies that have been tried and tested by community-based organizations. It contains complete case studies of model projects, the full listing of all technical assistance providers and funders, and abstracts of written materials developed for this project. Each case study presents the project, its setting, development, funding, and lessons learned. The projects included in this document are: (1) Abbortsford Crime and Drug Prevention Project; (2) Alternative Activities for Youth; (3) Community Responses to Drug Abuse; (4) Comprehensive Community Prevention; (5) Fighting Back!; (6) Great Grandville Avenue Graffiti Cover-Up; (7) Operation P.O.P. (Push Out the Pusher); (8) The Circle Keepers; (9) Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse; and (10) Youthworks. (NB)

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ED 360 603

Preventing Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in our Communities:

Case Studies and Resources

Community Information Exchange

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Preventing Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in our Communities:

Case Studies and Resources

Community Information Exchange

This publication is part of a research project funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

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About the Community Information Exchange

Introduction

This publication is part of a project of the Community Information Exchange to identify alcohol and other drug problem prevention strategies that have been tried and tested by community-based organizations. This project was funded by a Communications Cooperative Agreement with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP, formerly the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention, OSAP) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

An advisory panel was convened in Spring 1992 to assist in clarifying the conceptual framework and identifying promising programs. Prior to it, the Exchange consulted several dozen persons with expertise in the dual fields of community-based development and alcohol and other drug problem prevention. The advisory panel also helped identify examples of effective community prevention programs, the best technical assistance providers, key funders, and practical written materials for the target audience -- grassroots community organizations that wish to address the alcohol and other drug problems in their communities.

The Exchange staff then interviewed and wrote case studies of ten innovative programs that could be considered by other groups. Each case study was reviewed and verified by the group described. Under Project Manager Laura McGrath's guidance, staff also researched information on the most helpful funders, technical assistance providers and written materials.

The Community Information Exchange published an Alert report on this project, "Community Development Strategies to Prevent Alcohol and Other Drug Problems." The report drew upon the suggestions of the Advisory Panel, other interviews, case studies and other research contained in this publication.

This companion publication presents the complete case studies, the full listing of all technical assistance providers and funders, and abstracts of written materials developed for this project. Some were synthesized in the Alert and all were added to the Exchange's computerized databases. The format in this publication is that of the databases. The case studies present the project, its setting, development, funding and lessons learned. We encourage readers to contact the resource groups directly.

The Exchange also drew upon the expertise of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention staff and other CSAP communications grantees, who shared their experiences designing and producing prevention materials for their targeted audiences at three meetings convened by CSAP during the course of the project.

The Alert was carefully reviewed by members of the advisory panel, CSAP staff, and representatives of the National Association of Neighborhoods. We acknowledge, with appreciation, their valuable contributions to this project.

November, 1992

MODEL PROJECT CASE STUDIES

TITLE OF PROJECT: Abbottsford Crime and Drug Prevention Project
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Philadelphia, PA
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; CRIME PREVENTION; HUMAN SERVICES, LACK OF; YOUTH AT HIGH RISK
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: HUMAN SERVICES; PUBLIC HOUSING; RESIDENT MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT:
The Abbottsford Tenant Management Corporation manages 700 units of public housing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Corporation and its predecessor, the Abbottsford Tenant Council, developed and implemented a comprehensive community development strategy aimed at ridding the Abbottsford community of illicit drugs and crime and making positive changes to ensure that these problems did not return. Activities to decrease the use and selling of drugs in the community include marches, resident patrols, coordination with police, and tenant crime prevention programs. As part of an overall community development strategy, the Tenant Council received training and became one of five tenant management corporations in the country. The Philadelphia Housing Authority made physical improvements to housing units, streets and lighting. An array of social services, including a health center and day care center, also are provided within the community. The Tenant Council received funds from several Philadelphia foundations to initiate this effort; additional support has come from the U.S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Health and Human Services, and Urban Woman, Inc.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Abbottsford Tenant Management Corporation
ADDRESS: 3210 McMichael Street
CITY: Philadelphia
STATE: PA
ZIP: 19129
TELEPHONE: 215/848-6911
CONTACT PERSON: Dorothy Harrell, President
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; ORGANIZING
SIZE OF PROJECT: public housing community
TARGET POPULATION: low income residents
% MINORITY POPULATION: Black 81-100%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: DETERIORATING PROPERTIES; HIGH CRIME; LOW INCOME; PUBLIC HOUSING; SOCIAL SERVICES, LACK OF; URBAN
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The Abbottsford Housing Development in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, contains 700 units of public housing. Bounded by light industrial parks and a major freeway, the Abbottsford community is isolated from surrounding middle- and upper-class neighborhoods. Dorothy Harrell, President of Abbottsford Tenant Management Corporation, describes Abbottsford as "a little city of our own." Approximately 3500 people live in Abbottsford. A majority of the residents are African American; the remainder are White or Hispanic.

By the mid-1980s, the Abbottsford community was experiencing a serious crime and drug problem in addition to problems with deteriorating housing units and a lack of needed social and health services. By the end of the decade, illicit drugs had taken a firm hold in the community, taking advantage of the isolated atmosphere and the low priority set for Abbottsford by local law enforcement agencies.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

The Abbottsford Tenant Management Corporation began operation as the first tenant management organization in the state of Pennsylvania in May, 1991. With a $5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Abbottsford Tenant Management Corporation, with trained tenants as staff, manage the 700 unit Abbottsford Housing Development. They became one of only five such organizations in the country.

Prior to becoming a tenant management corporation, the Abbottsford Tenant Council, made up of tenant volunteers, planned and carried out the anti-crime and anti-drug strategies in the community. The Council also developed a comprehensive economic and community development strategy for Abbottsford.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

In the mid-1980s, Resources for Human Development, a non-profit social services organization in Philadelphia, began outreach work in the Abbottsford community to enroll community children in a new Head Start program. It soon became clear to the outreach staff, however, that the community was facing a host of problems, including a high incidence of crime, youth prostitution, violence, and the use of crack cocaine by residents. Acting on their concern, the staff from Resources for Human Development volunteered a great deal of their time to work with the Abbottsford Tenant Council as community organizers and fundraisers to address the crime and drug problems.

With this volunteer assistance, a group of tenants from the Abbottsford Tenant Council developed several funding proposals and were awarded grants from the Samuel K. Fells Foundation and the Benjamin Franklin Foundation to develop and administer a survey of residents' perspectives on the crime and drug problems facing their community. The Tenant Council also used the funds to purchase some basic equipment needed for resident patrols, including walkie talkies. The Council also set up an "Eyes and Ears" program, with which tenants could report suspected crime and drug activities to a Tenant Council member who would in turn phone the police to ensure anonymity of the original caller.

The Tenant Council also used these seed funds to spearhead a number of other activities, including marches and community clean-ups, aimed at mobilizing and involving the residents of Abbottsford. At the same time, the Council decided to look ahead and determined to not only rid the community of these problems, but also to improve the physical and economic conditions of the community to ensure that the crime and drugs would have no reason to return. These residents faced considerable opposition. Dorothy Harrell, Tenant Council President, received death threats and the Council office was firebombed twice. The Council, however, was determined to continue.

In the spring of 1989, a pivotal event took place. The Tenant Council held a march in "the Gully," the most drug-infested part of the community. Tenants sang, marched, and prayed around-the-clock for fourteen days - they were determined to stay until there was a response. The local media focused on the march. On the fourteenth day, the police responded and made a number of arrests. With this victory, residents united and "bought in" to the Council's larger vision for Abbottsford. Residents also began to work with law enforcement officials; at the same time, the police began to pay much more attention to the community.

Soon after the march, the Abbottsford Tenant Council was one of 13 organizations to win leadership training from Urban Woman, Inc., a non-profit organization run by the tenant organizer responsible for creating one of the country's first tenant management corporations in East St. Louis. Five of these groups, including Abbottsford, went on to receive training in dual management (where the public housing authority and tenant council shared management responsibilities). Abbottsford and one other group were chosen to receive further training in tenant management. The Abbottsford Tenant Management Corporation began managing the housing development in May, 1991.

The tenants also followed the march by planning for other improvements to round out their community development strategy. The public housing authority obtained funds to rehabilitate the housing units and to make street and lighting repairs and improvements. The Housing Authority opened a new community center and a community store. A fully developed crime prevention program works not only to patrol the community, but also to bring residents together. For example, the program sponsors activities that bring community youth and seniors together to work to close the generation gap.

In July, 1992, a health center opened in "the Gully" with assistance from the University of Pennsylvania and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Other plans for the future include building a laundromat and mini-mall.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

With a total of $30,000 from two local foundations, the Abbottsford Tenant Council developed and implemented its tenant survey and community patrols. Resources for Human Development staff provided volunteer assistance in planning, organizing and proposal writing and fundraising. Urban Woman Inc. provided tenant management training free to the Abbottsford Tenant Council.

The Corporation used other resources to implement the community improvement plans, including approximately $500,000 from the Philadelphia Housing Authority for a new community center. A $1.2 million grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (one of only seven national grants), along with the assistance of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, provided for the on-site day care center and health center. The Tenant Management Corporation also received $5 million from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to manage the Abbottsford Housing Development. Thousands of volunteer hours from Abbottsford residents have also contributed to the success of these efforts.

IMPACT

These combined efforts have clearly changed the Abbottsford community. Today, open drug sales and trafficking no longer occur. According to Dorothy Harrell, the attitude of the residents and the community "atmosphere" has changed as well. People care and now know that they can make a difference. Community, social and health services are available and accessible to the community, and economic development activities continue. Through the Tenant Management Corporation, the residents also have a strong vehicle with which to ensure continued positive change for the Abbottsford community.

The accomplishments of the Abbottsford Tenant Council have also been recognized nationally. In March of 1990, the Council received an award from President Bush and former Drug Czar William Bennett for their efforts in fighting crime and drug abuse.

LESSONS LEARNED

Dorothy Harrell shares the following lessons:

- You must ask yourself, "What can I do to change the situation?" and then you must do something.
- By taking to the streets to protest, residents found that there were others who shared their frustrations. This gave people a sense of community and a chance to get involved.

Robert Coates, now Assistant to the Director at the National Crime Prevention Council and past Associate Director with Resources for Human Development adds:

- Long-term solutions to crime and drug problems require long-term goals. Communities must work to improve all conditions to empower themselves so that crime and drugs are prevented from returning to the community.

- Partnerships involving law enforcement, schools, churches, residents, local governments, etc. are necessary to a successful crime and drug elimination and prevention effort.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- When confronting a community-wide alcohol and other drug problem, it is wise to take a comprehensive approach. In this case, residents knew that needed police action was not enough. It had to be followed up by the provision of needed services and economic opportunities for residents.

TITLE OF PROJECT: Alternative Activities for Youth
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Berkeley, California
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; YOUTH AT HIGH RISK; UNEMPLOYMENT
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION; JOB TRAINING; MENTORING, YOUTH

ABSTRACT:
Berkeley Youth Alternatives (BYA) is a non-profit community organization serving the youth of Alameda County, California. BYA's mission is to provide youth at risk of school failure, alcohol and other drug use, and delinquency with an alternative vision of the future that includes higher education and employment. Living in a low-income community with few recreational or employment opportunities, many of the youth in Berkeley are at great risk of using alcohol and other drugs. Crisis Intervention Counseling services, along with the Youth Employment Program, Afterschool and Summer Recreation Program, Teen Club, and Mentoring Program work to counter these factors and assist youth to deal with life stress, improve academic performance, increase their self-esteem, and prepare for employment. Program support is provided by a variety of federal, local and private funding sources. Impacts can be seen in improved academic performance among participants and the growth of and interest in the youth employment and mentoring programs.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Berkeley Youth Alternatives
ADDRESS: 2141 Bonar Street
CITY: Berkeley
STATE: CA
ZIP: 94702
TELEPHONE: 510/845-9010
CONTACT PERSON: Niculia Williams, Executive Director
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SIZE OF PROJECT: county-wide
TARGET POPULATION: low and moderate income youth
% MINORITY POPULATION: Black 81-100%; Hispanic, Asian 0-20%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: HIGH CRIME; HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATE; LOW INCOME; MODERATE INCOME; URBAN; GANGS
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The services provided by Berkeley Youth Alternatives (BYA) are available to all youth within Alameda County. However, most youth served come from West Berkeley, a primarily low-income community with a predominantly Black population and growing Latino and Asian populations. Many in West Berkeley live in subsidized housing units and/or receive other types of government assistance.

The few blue-collar jobs available in Berkeley are low paying. Only two city-sponsored after-school programs are offered and many parents cannot afford to pay the fees required for children to participate in team sports. Children and youth, therefore, do not have many recreational opportunities. At the same time, they live under increasing peer pressure to conform in terms of what clothes to wear and what other material goods to own. According to Nikki Williams, Director of Berkeley Youth Alternatives, many youth in West Berkeley begin dealing drugs for the financial rewards and because it is something to do.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

Berkeley Youth Alternatives, a non-profit organization, was established 25 years ago as a runaway shelter for youth. It grew to offer other services for family and youth. All of its services are aimed toward prevention and intervention through assisting youth to deal with stress, improve their academic performance, and increase their self-esteem. BYA's mission is to provide youth an alternative vision for the future that includes college and employment.

Berkeley Youth Alternatives employs four full-time staff, six part-time staff and eight to ten youth employees. Approximately 30 volunteers are actively involved in daily programs. The organization is governed by a twelve-member Board of Directors, including an attorney, counselor, parents, representatives of community organizations, an ex-chief of police, and representatives of local corporations.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

BYA does not implement any one specific "prevention" program. Rather, all of its programs operate with the goal to prevent or stop children and youth from further involvement in alcohol and other drugs and/or crime through activities that help them see that there are alternative ways of living. All programs work under the model of positive reinforcement; that is, finding the good in each child and helping them to feel good about themselves and to take this attitude with them when they leave the center. Berkeley Youth Alternative's approach has taken shape over the 25 years it has worked with community youth and in response to their needs. BYA's programs include the following:

- Crisis Counseling - Through a contract with Alameda County, BYA counsels and provides crisis intervention services for youth at risk of becoming involved with the criminal justice system and for their families. Approximately 100 families are served each year.

- Youth Employment Program - BYA has a year-round contract with the City of Berkeley to maintain two public parks. Eight to ten youth, aged 16-18, are employed for six months and earn $5.00 an hour. Employees learn landscaping, park upkeep/maintenance, and plant identification. They also receive training in interview and employability skills. With two cycles of the program each year, up to twenty youth participate annually.

- Afterschool/Summer Recreation Program - Afterschool and during the summer, up to 85 children visit Berkeley Youth Alternatives daily for tutoring, supervised play, and a variety of other activities - arts and crafts, pool, karate, dance, ceramics, t-shirt painting, and field trips. BYA's Executive Director describes many of these activities as the "old traditional, silly things" that children most enjoy. The activities and academic performance of the children are monitored by staff. Children are rewarded for good behavior and for good or improved performance in school.

- Mentoring Program - An off-shoot of the afterschool program and still an important component of it, the Mentoring Program provides mentors to 25 children ages 7-16. Mentors are encouraged to become involved in the child's life. They help the children with school work and talk regularly with their parents. Many are college students and take them to experience college. BYA also holds regular social events for the program participants. To participate, both the child and mentor must fill out an application for a match. Although most mentors are referred to the program by other mentors, Berkeley Youth Alternatives conducts background and reference checks on each prospective mentor. A community resident and student at the University of California at Berkeley received a J.C. Penney Golden Rule Award in recognition of helping to recruit Latino mentors for the program. BYA received a $1,000 donation from J.C. Penney and is eligible for a $10,000 national award.

- Teen Club - As part of the after-school and summer programs, all-girls and all-boys teen clubs meet regularly. With the assistance of the University of California Extension Service 4-H office, the all-girls club holds discussions and activities center on self-esteem, leadership, and nutrition. The all-boys club

plays basketball and holds rap sessions. These sessions are often held in conjunction with an arts and crafts activity - BYA has found that the boys open up more in serious discussions while working on something with their hands. Once a month, the two clubs meet together.

BYA is constantly responding to the changing needs of the youth served and is currently working to develop programs in response to the need for many minority children to learn about their traditional cultures in order to feel better about themselves. And, in a further effort to coordinate the myriad of social services available to and needed by area youth, the organization is now working to renovate its building and become part of a five-organization consortium. The Berkeley Boosters, a police organization providing recreational activities; a Head Start program; New Perspectives (a drug counseling service); and the Berkeley Asian Youth Center, together with BYA, will work to assist youth from pre-school through pre-college in the new center.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

Berkeley Youth Alternatives maintains an annual budget of approximately $250,000 through a variety of sources. County and city funds support the counseling and crisis intervention services. The City of Berkeley provides all funds for the Youth Employment Program. The Afterschool Program is supported by funds from local foundations (Morris Stulsaft, Bernard E. and Alba Witkin Charitable Trust, and the Golden Gate Fields Foundation) and by a $50,000 grant from the federal Neighborhood Development Demonstration Program (NDDP), which must be matched by $8,333 in funds raised within BYA's neighborhood. These matching funds have been raised through a direct mail campaign to neighborhood residents and other fundraising activities, including collecting pennies and selling ornaments at a Christmas Bazaar. The Summer Recreation program is supported with funds from the Bay Area Black United Fund, the East Bay Community Foundation, the City of Berkeley, and private contributions. The Mentoring Program has survived on various donations and contributions.

All of BYA's programs depend to a great degree on volunteers. A number of volunteers come from the University of California at Berkeley and California State University at Hayward. Many students volunteer as tutors and mentors and others have provided assistance in developing a marketing plan and planning for the consortium. Another graduate student assisted BYA in researching funders, including local givers, and helped set up a fundraising plan.

IMPACT

BYA, like others providing these types of prevention services, finds it hard to measure the impact of their work in numbers. By tracking school attendance and the grades of the children and youth who participate in the after-school and youth employment programs, BYA staff have found consistently positive results. As another measure, there has been little turnover in those completing the Youth Employment Program during any one cycle - participants must stay in school to stay in the program. Nikki Williams adds that BYA staff know they are making a difference when kids who once came to the Center angry, now come in and leave smiling.

LESSONS LEARNED

Nikki Williams offers the following lessons on working with children and youth:

- You must give children an alternative - you cannot just tell them to "just say no."
- Provide a structured program, but at the same time, be flexible. Incorporate the needs of those around you into any plan. Provide choices and options for the youth.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- In addition to providing programs directed at alcohol and other drug problem prevention and education, programs and activities that help children to build their self-esteem and experience a range of opportunities also play an important role in long-term prevention.

TITLE OF PROJECT: Community Responses to Drug Abuse
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Chicago, Illinois
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; CRIME PREVENTION; VIOLENCE PREVENTION
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: CHURCH INVOLVEMENT; COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP; COMMUNITY POLICING

ABSTRACT:
The South Austin Coalition Community Council (SACCC) is a non-profit community organization working on the west side of Chicago, Illinois. Originally focused on affordable housing and organizing issues, SACCC has had to expand its mission to respond to the crime, illegal drug use and sales, and violence that have invaded the South Austin community. SACCC developed partnerships with residents, local law enforcement agencies, churches, hospitals, businesses, and local government officials and planned this response. Actions included working with local police to designate "Narcotics Enforcement Areas," where an intensive effort is made to enforce all drug laws, connect people with treatment and prevention services, and follow up with clean-ups and revitalization efforts. Many blocks have been reclaimed with this process. SACCC also meets regularly with local law enforcement officials to discuss community issues. The Council's activities have been supported by a number of sources, including a three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Justice.

ORGANIZATION NAME: South Austin Coalition Community Council
ADDRESS: 5112 West Washington Boulevard
CITY: Chicago
STATE: IL
ZIP: 60644
TELEPHONE: 312/287-4570
CONTACT PERSON: Bob Vondrasek, Executive Director
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; ORGANIZING
SIZE OF PROJECT: neighborhood
TARGET POPULATION: low and moderate income residents
% MINORITY POPULATION: Black 81-100%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: DETERIORATING PROPERTIES; GANGS; HIGH CRIME; HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATE; LOW INCOME; MODERATE INCOME; NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE; SOCIAL SERVICES, LACK OF; URBAN
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT:

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The South Austin community covers about 300 blocks on the west side of Chicago, Illinois. Over half of the area's 65,000 residents live in single or multi-family housing on some type of fixed income at the poverty level. Approximately 25 years ago, South Austin began changing from a predominantly White neighborhood to a 95% African American, blue-collar community. Banks began to redline the area, city services decreased, and long-time businesses and corporations began moving out of South Austin.

By the mid-1970s, gaps in the overall well-being of the community were evident. And although the early 1980s brought some hope with a new mayor working to better distribute city services and improve physical conditions, cuts in services and resources at the state and national level worked to widen these gaps. Programs were drastically cut at all levels. Unemployment and high school drop-out rates rose. According to Bob Vondrasek, Executive Director of the South Austin Coalition Community Council, the combination of increased poverty and disorganization and decreased city services combined to render the South Austin community an open target for illegal drug activity by the late 1980s. Neighborhoods that already had problems got worse; youth with nothing to do became involved with gangs. By the end of the decade, open drug trafficking took place on every block, and violence, much of it gang-related, rose dramatically.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

The South Austin Coalition Community Council (SACCC) was created by local residents in 1977 to respond to the first gaps that appeared in the well-being of the South Austin community. The organization focused on housing, community investment, and public utilities issues, as well as general neighborhood organizing. In the late 1980s, SACCC decided to expand its mission to include the intervention and prevention of illegal drug use in the community.

Today, almost one-half of SACCC's budget supports two staff persons (all of one person's time and one-half of another's) for their anti-drug effort. The Council is governed by a 17-member Board of Directors made up of neighborhood residents and representatives from neighborhood businesses, churches, and other institutions. SACCC presently counts 2,000 members and relies heavily on volunteers.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

Alarmed by the increasing numbers of drug-related shootings, burglaries and robberies in the late 1980s in the South Austin community, SACCC members decided to form a Drug Committee to look at the problem and to identify some options for dealing with it. Because of a fear of retaliation from the dealers and gangs in the area, many of these first meetings were held privately.

The Drug Committee, made up of a core of 15 residents, soon decided that its first line strategy should be law enforcement. Members met with the local police and the State's Attorney and worked to form relationships with these agencies. SACCC found that South Austin's traditional block club organizing program did not always work because residents were reluctant to discuss the problems of drugs and related-crime in public. They initiated a "hot spot" program which allows residents to report to police drug and other criminal activity in their neighborhood with anonymity. As a member of National People's Action, a national organization headquartered in Chicago, SACCC also participated in an effort to get support for communities fighting illegal drug use from the federal level. During an NPA meeting in Washington, D.C., members met with William Bennett, then the United States "Drug Czar."

In May, 1989, SACCC was selected as one of eight organizations to participate in a U.S. Department of Justice demonstration program developed by Mr. Bennett in response to the National People's Action effort. The Community Responses to Drug Abuse Demonstration Program, conducted by the National Crime Prevention Council with assistance from the National Training and Information Center, was designed to help communities develop partnerships through which long- and short-term strategies for the prevention of illegal drug use could be developed and implemented. Required components included active involvement of law enforcement agencies, development of a multi-sector task force, and a locally designed workplan.

SACCC's first task under this project involved identifying existing city plans for prevention. Finding none, they worked with other community groups to organize a community coalition to develop a coordinated prevention effort. The Campaign for a Drug Free West Side was founded in December, 1990, to bring together over 25 groups working in prevention, intervention, treatment and education to coordinate efforts and services. The City of Chicago received a five-year Community Partnership Grant from the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in 1991, and the Campaign for a Drug-Free West Side has become an active participant in the Partnership.

SACCC also organized area residents, law enforcement officials, business persons and local government representatives into a task force to implement the Community Responses to Drug Abuse project. With the assistance of the Congress of National Black Churches, a coalition of ministers in the area was formed and joined the task force. The task force identified needs and established short- and long-term goals for freeing the community from illegal drug use and sales and preventing the return of these problems. It developed a two-tiered approach.

First, the task force began a public campaign to inform area residents about the project and to encourage their participation. SACCC continued to work with law enforcement officials to maintain a police presence and pressured the local telephone company to modify public telephones in trouble areas to accept only out-going calls.

The task force also developed the concept of "Narcotic Enforcement Areas" (NEA). Starting with a neighborhood march and rally, everyone on the NEA block and those entering the area would be notified through "Drug-Free Zone" signs that all city, state, and federal laws would be strictly enforced by police. After a period of enforcement and when all dealers are removed from the area, the task force sponsors a community clean-up and blankets the block with prevention and treatment information.

SACCC does not advocate or practice direct confrontation with dealers. The second-tier of the task force's approach involves a core group of members who meet regularly with law enforcement officials to discuss community problems. These meetings are often held in private because of the sensitive nature of the information up for discussion.

Recognizing that the removal of dealers from the streets is only a short-term solution to the problem, SACCC has recently turned some of its attention to developing long-term solutions aimed at preventing area youth from becoming involved in drugs in the first place. Efforts to develop structured youth activities and business and job opportunities for youth are underway. At the same time, SACCC is working to physically maintain and revitalize the areas it has reclaimed through its efforts. Activities include housing rehabilitation, housing construction (22 homes recently were completed) and other improvement projects.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

SACCC dedicates $70,000 of its annual budget of $200,000 to support its illegal drug and crime prevention efforts. These activities are supported by a variety of funding sources, including local Community Development Block Grant funds, a grant from the McArthur Foundation, membership dues, and individual, church, and corporate contributions.

Under the Community Responses to Drug Abuse Project, SACCC received $22,500 each year for three years from the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) through the U.S. Department of Justice. Many members of the organization volunteer their time for this project as well. Primary technical assistance for the project was provided by NCPC, which developed the framework for the program and the planning process and provided design training and provided on-site technical assistance in community organizing, long-term planning and fundraising. The Congress of National Black Churches helped ministers in the South Austin community to form a coalition to work with their congregations and the task force. These groups also helped SACCC build networks and share information.

IMPACT

SACCC's efforts have made substantial impacts in the community, some visible and others less so. Visibly, blocks have been reclaimed from drug dealers and improvements in physical conditions and housing have been made. Less concrete is the strong relationship SACCC has formed with local law enforcement and other city and state officials. SACCC succeeded in establishing a walking police beat in several areas. The Council is now working to set up a community policing program, where police and residents would work together to solve a variety of community problems. The South Austin community has also been selected as a participant in a pilot nuisance abatement program being implemented in Chicago. This will involve identifying violations of city nuisance laws (laws that govern housing conditions, vacant lots, abandoned cars, etc.) and prosecuting violators.

Recent local surveys show that casual use of illegal drugs has decreased overall in Chicago. South Austin remains an "intermediate" crime area (crime rates have not risen or fallen), although these surveys show that the murder rate has decreased in South Austin. A University of Illinois random phone survey conducted in 1990 also indicated that general awareness of the illegal drug problem in the community has risen, along with a feeling of hope that something can be done about it.

LESSONS LEARNED

Bob Vondrasek and Bennie Meeks, Chair of the SACCC Drug Committee, share the following lessons:

- Developing trusting relationships with key law enforcement officials is essential to a successful organizing effort. SACCC worked closely with Captain Leroy O'Shield, Commander of the 15th District. These relationships take time and some trial and error to form.

- You must work to develop strategies to help the community overcome its fear about the problem and challenge them to become involved - help each member to see that they can make a difference.

- Develop a small, trustworthy group of dedicated community residents and identify similar individuals in local law enforcement agencies to see the process through. Begin with small, safe actions. As you learn and become more familiar with the system, proceed to more public actions.

- It is important to be organized in order to mount a successful effort; people need to get to know each other and to talk in order to maintain an effort. "Those that are organized get their resources."

- A network of support is essential when you are working on such a vital issue - for sharing information and finding out about other resources and techniques.

- Always reassess use of your resources - are they being used efficiently. Work around obstacles - if you have no funds, think about what you can do without them. Be creative.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- Developing relationships with law enforcement officials is essential when confronting an illegal drug use problem in your neighborhood, both to ensure cooperation and coordination of efforts and to ensure the safety of active community members.

TITLE OF PROJECT: Comprehensive Community Prevention
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Phoenix, AZ
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HUMAN SERVICES, LACK OF
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT; ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION; CULTURAL EDUCATION

ABSTRACT:
Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc. (CPLC), is a multi-faceted community development corporation headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona. CPLC serves 23 urban and rural, primarily Hispanic, Arizona communities with social services, housing and economic development assistance. Many of those served by CPLC, especially youth, are at great risk to use and abuse alcohol and other drugs. Many live on low incomes in substandard housing. Alcohol and other drugs are generally available. There are few structured activities or employment opportunities for youth. Chicanos Por La Causa takes a comprehensive approach to addressing these factors by dedicating programs to alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, education, and treatment, and by making prevention an integral part of many of its other programs. Programs provide education and employment opportunities for youth, train teachers and police officers to better understand the cultural context in which many community youth live, and connect people with needed services. These activities are supported through a mixture of federal, state, and local funds. Positive impacts of CPLC's services are evident in rising attendance and grades in community schools and a growing community awareness of the alcohol and other drug problem.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc.
ADDRESS: 1112 East Buckeye Road
CITY: Phoenix
STATE: AZ
ZIP: 85034
TELEPHONE: 602/257-0700
CONTACT PERSON: Pete Garcia, Executive Director
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SIZE OF PROJECT: multiple communities
TARGET POPULATION: low and moderate income residents
% MINORITY POPULATION: Hispanic 81-100%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATE; LOW INCOME; MODERATE INCOME; NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE; SOCIAL SERVICES, LACK OF; UNEMPLOYMENT; URBAN; RURAL
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC) provides services in 23 urban and rural communities throughout the state of Arizona. Its alcohol and other drug problem prevention and education services are concentrated in the cities of Phoenix, Tucson, and Tempe. Community characteristics vary. In Phoenix, the organization works with low-income, primarily Hispanic residents of the west and south sides. In Tucson, CPLC works in the old, low-income neighborhoods where the population is 100% Chicano. And in Tempe, CPLC serves low and moderate income, primarily Hispanic residents, many of whom live in public housing. In all cases, many clients live in substandard housing. Alcohol and other drugs are readily available. Recreation and employment opportunities for youth are few and far between. In Phoenix, for example, the City maintains a number of beautiful parks, but provides few structured recreation programs or staff.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

Chicanos Por La Causa is a multi-faceted community development corporation headquartered in Phoenix, Arizona. Founded in 1969 by a group of concerned members of the South Phoenix community, CPLC has grown from an original staff of ten to over 220 persons serving over 30,000 individuals and families. After tackling such issues as the plight of local farmworkers and poor school conditions, the organization grew to take on a variety of community issues and problems. Today, CPLC provides a range of social services for youth, families and the elderly, in addition to completing residential, commercial, and public facility development projects. Its mission is to provide advocacy for the socially and economically disadvantaged. Its ultimate goal is self-sufficiency for the community through the elimination of poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy.

CPLC is governed by a 19-member Board of Directors. Ten members are elected from the community; nine are appointed by the business community. CPLC also works with a number of advisory boards representing the communities it serves.

About 15 years ago, CPLC and the communities it served became aware of a growing alcohol and other drug use problem among youth participating in its programs. The organization acted immediately to start to address this problem and has established a number of programs dedicated to this issue. Equally important, CPLC decided to make its response to this issue apparent in all programs - to take a comprehensive approach. CPLC sees the prevention of alcohol and other drug problems as an integral part of many of its projects because these problems are products of an array of other, overarching problems that clients face, including poverty, unemployment and family problems.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

CPLC's programs for the prevention of alcohol and other drug problems have grown as the organization's awareness of this problem grew. For example, CPLC developed the Youth Training Program in 1978. This program was developed to help Hispanic youth gain membership into a number of trade unions. Program staff soon noted problems with alcohol and paint inhalation among program participants. Finding that the only resource for these persons was a small treatment facility for males, CPLC obtained funds through a state social service umbrella organization to purchase and expand the shelter. (The State of Arizona provides all social services through non-profit organizations; funds are distributed through a number of umbrella organizations who in turn fund individual non-profits). This made the organization look closer at alcohol and other drug problems and mental health issues in the communities it served.

Next, CPLC found that there were no bilingual treatment and prevention programs in Phoenix. The organization went on to develop a 25-bed bilingual shelter for residential treatment. Twenty more beds have since been added.

Today, CPLC provides nine programs which emphasize or include a component on the prevention of and education on alcohol and other drug problems. These programs are:

- Via de Amistad (Pathway to Friendship) - Developed in 1980, Via de Amistad provides classes on childrearing skills, health, self-esteem, and nutrition for young mothers. Academic classes are conducted to qualify participants for a high school diploma, followed by placement services to help them find employment. Program goals include improving the health of the newborns by educating mothers on proper nutrition and the impact of alcohol and other drug use on their babies and assisting young parents in completing schools and finding jobs.

- Cultural Pride Linking Communities - CPLC works with other community agencies to provide community-based education and prevention services and to generate community awareness of this issue. CPLC trains teachers and police officers to detect problems and mediate them and to understand the cultural context in which Hispanic youth and gangs live.

- STYLE - CPLC developed a substance abuse prevention curricula which is sensitive to the cultural context of Hispanic students. STYLE is now implemented in six Tempe elementary and high schools. Activities include cultural education, mentoring, tutoring, and the involvement of community senior citizens.

- Corazon (Heart to Heart) - Corazon is CPLC's bilingual residential treatment center providing in-patient services to men in addition to out-patient counseling services to men, women, and families.

- Redirecting High Risk Youth - CPLC works with the courts to provide a juvenile counseling program as an alternative to the criminal justice system. Counselors teach youth who have had contacts with law enforcement how to study, understand their families, and cope with the stresses of adolescence, with the goal of preparing them for a more productive and meaningful lifestyle.

- Centro de la Familia (Center for Family Support) - The Center takes a family-centered approach to help individuals and families experiencing depression, stress, mental illness, etc.

- Westside Training Center - The Training Center provides a variety of education, employment, and career development services, including services for older workers and youth.

- Social Services - CPLC's social service programs disseminate practical information to community residents on keeping a budget, maintaining a house, and other issues. They also connect residents to needed services by providing referral to community agencies and assistance in completing forms and applications.

- Keeping Youth in School - CPLC has made keeping minority youth in school through high school graduation a priority and has incorporated prevention instruction into all of its school retention programs.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

Approximately $1.3 million of a total annual budget of $7.5 million is dedicated to prevention and treatment. Funding is provided by over 130 sources, including federal, state, and city grants, grants from private foundations, and through fundraising. The STYLE program, in particular, involves a $3 million grant from the U.S. Department of Education to be spent over a five-year period.

CPLC receives much technical assistance from Arizona State University and its Hispanic Resource Center. Volunteers and interns with new ideas are also valuable resources.

IMPACT

Pete Garcia, Executive Director of CPLC, has found that all of CPLC's programs have made an impact, from improving attendance and academic performance in Tempe schools to increasing the awareness of the problem in the community, schools and other institutions.

LESSONS LEARNED

Pete Garcia shares the following lessons on developing programs and raising funds:

- Always look at other programs for new ideas. Think about staff, facilities, funding and politics. At the same time, gauge your own situation - the population, cultural context, and drugs used.

- In order to succeed, you always have to look at improving your programs.

- Learn to leverage your funding. Take what little you can get and then use this to leverage more. Encourage the community to give anything it can.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- Efforts to prevent alcohol and other drug problems can be part of a variety of other services your organization may offer. Look at how your services help your clients to better connect with the community, find employment and education, and to better understand the cultural context of fellow residents.

TITLE OF PROJECT: Fighting Back!
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Washington, D.C.
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HUMAN SERVICES, LACK OF
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: COMMUNITY CENTER; CRIME PREVENTION; YOUTH; COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP

ABSTRACT:
The Marshall Heights Community Development Organization (MHCDO) is a multi-faceted community development organization serving the low- to moderate-income, predominantly African American population of the Benning/Marshall Heights neighborhood in Southeast Washington, D.C. MHCDO conducts programs in economic development, housing development, human services, crisis intervention, employment, education and the prevention of alcohol and other drug problems. MHCDO's Fighting Back Program is a comprehensive community approach to reduce the use and abuse of illegal drugs and alcohol in the Benning/Marshall Heights communities. The program approach aims to involve every community resident, especially youth, in the implementation of the major program components: early identification/prevention/intervention, relapse prevention, and a public awareness campaign. MHCDO has succeeded in mobilizing community residents to discuss the drug and violence problems and work for solutions.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Marshall Heights Community Development Organization,
ADDRESS: 3917 Minnesota Avenue, N.E. 2nd Floor
CITY: Washington
STATE: D.C.
ZIP: 20019
TELEPHONE: 202/396-1200
CONTACT PERSON: Lloyd D. Smith/Loretta Tate
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES;ORGANIZING
SIZE OF PROJECT: multiple neighborhoods
TARGET POPULATION: low and moderate income residents
% MINORITY POPULATION: Black 81-100%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: DEPRESSED ECONOMY; HIGH CRIME; LOW-INCOME; MODERATE INCOME; UNEMPLOYMENT; URBAN
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The Marshall Heights Community Development Organization has targeted its Fighting Back initiative to the Wards 7 and 6 East in Southeast Washington, D.C., home to over 100,000 predominantly African American residents. These areas were targeted because they are experiencing the highest levels of documented illegal drug use, associated violence, and youth homicides than any other sections of the city. Residents live in single-family homes or in one of seven public housing communities. One of four residents is under 18 years of age, the second highest youth population in the City. Nearly half of all children live in households headed by a single parent, and another quarter are living with relatives other than their parents. This sector of Washington has relatively few social services and no treatment facilities located nearby.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

Founded in 1978, the Marshall Heights Community Development Organization, Inc., (MHCDO) has evolved into a multi-faceted organization with a $2.5 million budget. A 55-member Board of Directors oversees the budget and programs of MHCDO. MHCDO operates five office locations with more than 42 employees.

MHCDO originated from the Marshall Heights' neighborhood with the belief that residents could define and control the quality of their community. Initially organizing over the issues of inadequate streets and storm drainage, MHCDO has steadily broadened its programs. Today, MHCDO is recognized as a model and a leader in successful community economic development, affordable housing development, and the provision of social services.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The community began to respond to the increase in illegal drug use and crime in Benning/Marshall Heights in the late 1980s. MHCDO helped the residents to form the Benning/Marshall Heights Neighborhood Coalition Against Drugs and Crime. This informal group of concerned residents met once a month to discuss strategies for addressing the neighborhood's drug problems. The Coalition decided to combat the problem with citizen patrol groups who wore orange hats and shirts to increase their visibility. The patrol groups walked the neighborhood nightly to monitor the activities of drug dealers and report them to police. By 1991-92, the incidence of shootings in the neighborhood had decreased dramatically.

In 1990, MHCDO received a grant from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation to support a community organizer position. The community organizer was hired to facilitate communication between MHCDO and the community, including civic associations, churches, schools, businesses and local law enforcement officials. With several planning grants from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Marshall Heights CDO began to develop its comprehensive community-based alcohol and other drug problem prevention program that emphasizes public awareness, prevention, early intervention, drug and alcohol treatment, and relapse prevention. The project targets all age groups, but stresses reaching out to adolescent users of illicit drugs. A Community Resource Center that will house these programs will be accessible to 23 neighborhoods.

A major goal of the program involves working with the city government to build an outpatient treatment facility that has the capacity to accommodate up to 200 patients and to create an area intake facility with extensive referral and data analysis capabilities. Another facet of the program will join forces with the Center for Addictions Training and Education to design and carry out culturally-based prevention and intervention strategies for African American youth. Fighting Back is also supporting the efforts of the Corporation Against Drug Abuse (CADA) in implementing Project STAR, an alcohol and other drug education program, in community schools. And a series of after-school programs are planned in cooperation with local Boys and Girls Clubs, the Church Association for Community Service, and the Best Friends Mentoring Project. CADA will also assist MHCDO in establishing programs for small businesses to address alcohol and other drug use on the job.

In order to facilitate and maintain community participation, MHCDO also sponsors such activities as Community Awareness Day, an annual event held to encourage community residents to participate in decreasing alcohol and other drug use and abuse, and Drug Summits and Drug Forums, where residents can discuss and comment on the Fighting Back program.

Other collaborators in the Fighting Back program include the D.C. Department of Human Services, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services Administration, George Mason University, The Washington Treatment Center, the Washington Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, and the D.C. Community Prevention Partnership.

PROJECT RESOURCES AND FUNDING

MHCDO has been awarded a one-year grant (1992-1993) of $599,916 from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to implement the "Fighting Back" Program. [Fighting Back is a national initiative sponsored by the Johnson Foundation designed to reduce illegal drug and alcohol abuse in urban neighborhoods. 15 organizations were awarded planning grants; eight will receive implementation grants over five years.] MHCDO may reapply for an additional four years of funding with a total grant amount of $3 million.

MHCDO also received funds from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation for the community organizer position, two planning grants from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, and support grants from the Fannie Mae Foundation, Foundation for the National Capitol Region, Signet Bank, and World Bank.

As required by Robert Wood Johnson, Marshall Heights also obtained commitment from the city for a $3 million grant to support the program during the implementation phase as well as a commitment to manage the program in five years. MHCDO must wait until 1993 for the Johnson Foundation to announce whether they will be awarded full implementation funding.

PROJECT IMPACT

It is anticipated that the Fighting Back effort will result in a reduction in the initial use of alcohol and other drugs among youth; a decline in alcohol and other drug-related deaths and injuries; a decline in alcohol and other drug-related health problems; a drop in on-the-job accidents related to alcohol and other drugs, and a decrease in crimes connected to illicit drugs. A full-scale evaluation of the program is anticipated.

Already, residents of Benning/Marshall Heights are inspired by the initiative. They are eager to volunteer, get involved, offer their services, and refer friends to available services.

LESSONS LEARNED

Doris Watkins, MHCDO Community Organizer, shares the following lessons:

- It is important to include all aspects of the community in the planning and implementation of a prevention effort, especially youth.

- "It's time to stand up and be counted. If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem. Stand up and stop tolerating the number of our Black children that have been killed. Make demands on our elected officials. Make a difference."

TITLE OF PROJECT: Great Grandville Avenue Graffiti Cover-Up
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Grand Rapids, Michigan
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; CRIME PREVENTION; NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: YOUTH AT HIGH RISK; CRIME PREVENTION

ABSTRACT:
The Roosevelt Park/Grandville Avenue Neighborhood Association represents two neighborhoods in a depressed section of Grand Rapids. In response to increased crime, illegal drug, and gang activity in these communities and as part of a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategy, the Neighborhood Association took action in several ways. "Take Back the Night" marches allowed residents to actively participate in sending a signal that illegal drug activity would not be tolerated. The Association also held a graffiti "Cover-Up" event, again involving residents, to clean up the community's business corridor and send a message to gang members. Teenagers in the neighborhoods were encouraged to become involved in the Association's activities and to plan other recreational activities. These activities are supported with Community Development Block Grant funds and volunteer efforts. They have helped to deter the return of open illegal drug activity in the community and have opened channels of communication between neighborhood adults and teens.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Roosevelt Park/Grandville Avenue Neighborhood Assoc.
ADDRESS: 1251 Grandville Avenue
CITY: Grand Rapids
STATE: MI
ZIP: 49509
TELEPHONE: 616/243-2489
CONTACT PERSON: Mary Diskin, Executive Director
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM; ORGANIZING
SIZE OF PROJECT: neighborhood
TARGET POPULATION: low and moderate income residents
% MINORITY POPULATION: Hispanic 21-40%; Black 0-20%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: BUSINESS DECLINE; DETERIORATING PROPERTIES; HIGH CRIME; GANGS; LOW INCOME; MODERATE INCOME; URBAN
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The Roosevelt Park and Grandville Avenue neighborhoods cover about 50 city blocks in Grand Rapids. Of the approximately 2,000 predominantly low-income households, 50% are White, 40% are Hispanic, and 10% are African American. Neighborhood housing is a mixture of single- and multi-family structures and averages approximately 90 years in age. The neighborhoods straddle Grandville Avenue, a state business highway. Both, however, are economically depressed and have been designated Community Development Block Grant target areas. Mary Diskin, Director of the Association, describes Roosevelt Park/Grandville Avenue as "not on the way to anything," thus, it is an area "easy to ignore." The neighborhoods have on-going problems with crime, vandalism, and gang and illegal drug activity.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

The Roosevelt Park/Grandville Avenue Neighborhood Association, established in 1992, unites the Roosevelt Park and Grandville Avenue neighborhoods. Its Executive Director and two Crime Prevention Specialists, along with a nine-member Board of Directors, are working to reverse a downward trend in the physical and economic condition of the neighborhoods. The main activities of the Association are neighborhood improvement, housing improvement and rehabilitation, and crime prevention. [The former Roosevelt Park Neighborhood Association was established in 1979; the former Grandville Avenue Neighborhood Association was established in 1983. The two Associations decided to merge primarily because of cuts in financial support - with one Association, they are better able to pool resources.]

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

Since 1985, the neighborhood associations representing Roosevelt Park and Grandville Avenue have worked to educate the community about crime and alcohol and other drug problems through city-supported crime prevention programs. Open alcohol and drug use and selling on the streets of the neighborhood, however, were still common. In 1991, the new Executive Director of the Roosevelt Park/Grandville Avenue Neighborhood Association became alarmed at this situation and talked with her Board of Directors about what the Association could do to resolve it.

The Association took immediate action, holding a "Take Back the Night" march in mid-1991. At 10:00 PM on a Friday night, over 200 neighborhood residents marched to make their feelings about the alcohol and other drug problem known. The march seemed to make an immediate difference; for some time following, open alcohol and drug use and sales were less blatant, and there seemed to be an instant decrease in loud partying.

In an effort to keep the momentum going, the Association held a "town meeting" in the week following the march. Community residents met to discuss and identify other actions that they could take to confront the alcohol and other drug problem. Although there was a lighter turnout than the march, a number of neighborhood teens attended the meeting and spoke about their needs and ideas; they indicated that there were no positive activities available to them. The teens were allowed to plan and hold a dance at a nearby school. Since then, these teens have informally gathered and are welcome in all Association activities.

The Association sponsored another neighborhood march in October, 1991. Although the weather was cold and rainy, over 50 residents turned out. According to Mary Diskin, these marches provided a chance for residents to "yell and scream in a positive way". Also in October, the City opened a recreation center in the neighborhood. The center provides a recreation program three nights a week, with family nights and teen nights. Plans call for a number of other services, including drug counseling and treatment, to be offered at the center as well.

In early 1992, Mary Diskin arrived at work one day to find graffiti in the form of swastikas, the work of local gang members, on a nearby building. She painted over the graffiti that same day and spearheaded a new action to remove all of the graffiti that covered Grandville Avenue "from head to toe." In March, the Association conducted the "Great Grandville Avenue Graffiti Cover-Up" to clean up the neighborhood and to send a sign that the graffiti and the activities associated with it would not be tolerated. Although the weather turned to snow, a large number of residents participated and covered 80% of the graffiti. As part of their overall strategy, the Association worked to get media coverage publicizing the event. In an interview printed in a local paper prior to the event, Mary Diskin stated that she would work to provide some alternative sites (billboards) for gangs to do their graffiti if they agreed to not mark up what was painted over during the event. At the end of the actual event, some gang members approached Mary. They said that they had read the story and were asking for two boards in two locations. Mary worked with the local Gannett Outdoor Advertising company, property owners, and city zoning officials and succeeded in getting two billboards donated and the required permission. As of June, the painted over graffiti had not come back. In July, the first of the billboards was installed.

In June, 1992, the Association held a clean-up and massive flower planting along Grandville Avenue with bulbs donated from local companies and nurseries. Local officials will be given a tour of the neighborhood. In the future, the Association plans to focus on the Grandville Avenue corridor and attracting new businesses to it.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

The Association's office is supported by two Community Development Block Grants totalling $52,000. The Association must also raise $5,000 in local matching funds. Other small amounts of funds are raised from membership fees and donations. The Association also works to find in-kind donations from area businesses (i.e. bulbs, billboards, etc.).

The Association also shares some resources and ideas with the Southwest Area Neighborhood Coalition, made up of ministers, directors of agencies, etc., who meet to coordinate efforts and avoid overlap and duplication of services.

IMPACT

The efforts of the Association have made impacts at several levels. The cosmetic projects, while not solving the root of the problem, have allowed residents to respond to and participate in activities aimed at decreasing illegal drug use and improving the physical condition of their neighborhoods. And with this improvement, the magnetism of neighborhood streets to dealers and users and the cycle of illegal drug use can be broken. These improvements are also crucial to the Association's overall goal to attract businesses back to the Grandville Avenue corridor and to revitalize the neighborhoods.

Equally important, these activities have drawn in the youth of the neighborhoods. According to Mary Diskin, for the first time, the teens in the neighborhood were made to feel a part of the community. This "turned the tide" in terms of adult-teen relationships and communication about alcohol and other drugs. Through their own planned activities and those at the recreation center, neighborhood teens also now can participate in constructive activities.

LESSONS LEARNED

Mary Diskin, Executive Director of the Roosevelt Park/Grandville Avenue Neighborhood Association, shares the following lessons:

- Take action; don't just talk, just do it
- Conduct highly visible activities - your effort becomes something to join.
- Media coverage is important to the success of many projects. Mary issues press releases with a positive tone followed up with phone calls to reporters.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- Community improvement activities, like the Graffiti Cover-Up, serve a multitude of purposes. In addition to physically improving neighborhood streets and buildings, these activities deter illegal drug use by getting rid of the conditions that invite illegal drug use and sales (i.e. abandoned or "unkept" buildings and lots). Community activities also let residents become involved and make a visible difference. And they offer opportunities for exposure and media attention.
- Community activities offer opportunities for open discussion with neighborhood teens about community prevention issues.

TITLE OF PROJECT: Operation P.O.P. (Push Out the Pusher)
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Liberty City (Miami), Florida
NEED ADDRESSED: CRIME PREVENTION; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HOUSING DETERIORATION
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: YOUTH AT HIGH RISK; COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP; ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION; HOUSING REHAB

ABSTRACT:
The Urban League of Greater Miami and the Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community, both independent, non-profit organizations in Miami, Florida, joined forces in the late 1980s to develop a strategy to attack the illicit drug problem that had taken over the neighborhood of Liberty City. By concentrating police efforts, enforcing health and safety laws, and cleaning up abandoned lots and cars, Operation P.O.P. (Push Out the Pusher) worked to rid Liberty City of illegal drug activity and of the conditions that encouraged them to come there. This effort was followed by a reinvestment in the community, including neighborhood clean-ups, housing rehabilitation, revitalization of a local park, and education and prevention programs. Using a variety of funding resources and the technical expertise and resources of the members of the Miami Coalition, the Urban League of Greater Miami has made a positive and visible impact in the community.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Urban League of Greater Miami
ADDRESS: 8500 NW 25th Avenue
CITY: Miami
STATE: Florida
ZIP: 33147
TELEPHONE: 305/696-4450
CONTACT PERSON: T. Willard Fair, Director
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; ORGANIZING; HOUSING
SIZE OF PROJECT: Neighborhood
TARGET POPULATION: low and moderate income residents
% MINORITY POPULATION: Black 81-100%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: ABANDONED PROPERTIES; ABSENTEE LANDLORDS, BUSINESS DECLINE; HIGH CRIME; HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATE; LOW INCOME; PUBLIC HOUSING; URBAN
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Liberty City is a 20-block neighborhood in Miami. Virtually all of its residents are African American and very low income; most receive some type of public assistance. Liberty City contains 952 units of some of the oldest public housing in America. Many of these units are vacant. T. Willard Fair, director of the Urban League of Greater Miami, describes Liberty City as typical, poor Black urban America: well-trimmed lawns and well-kept homes in one block, dilapidated housing in the next. Commercial services and businesses are lacking. There is a high drop-out rate from high-school and a high teen pregnancy rate. Illicit drugs are sold and used openly on the streets.

In 1980, Liberty City was the center of one of the nation's worst race riots. This violence resulted in almost 20 deaths. Looting and fires damaged a number of residences and businesses.

As a major point of entry for illegal drugs into the United States, Miami's problems of these drugs and violence certainly exist beyond the boundaries of Liberty City. However, the Urban League of Greater Miami has chosen to focus its efforts on this area with the hope that the fruits of these efforts will spread outward. The Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community has joined in this fight as well.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

The Urban League of Greater Miami was created in 1943 to enable Black people to reach their fullest potential and exercise their rights as human beings. It has grown to house a staff of 47. Two staff persons are dedicated full-time to Operation P.O.P. T.Willard Fair, director of the Urban League, is also chair of the Family/Neighborhood Task Force of the Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community.

The Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community is a strong supporter of Operation P.O.P. It was created in 1988 by business leaders and academic institutions in Miami and Dade County who came to realize that the illicit drug problem in their city was extensive. With the help of prevention specialists, a broad-based community coalition was created to strengthen efforts in prevention, intervention, and treatment. Members include representatives of local law enforcement agencies, private industry, academic institutions, public sector and the religious community. Eight task forces, each chaired by a representative of the private sector, were formed to address issues in the workplace, treatment, rehabilitation and recovery, schools, the religious community, families and neighborhoods, law enforcement, courts and corrections, international, and general public information. Each task force is working to implement a series of recommendations. The Miami Coalition served as the principle model for the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's Community Partnership Program and, in fact, received one of the first Community Partnership Grants to develop a complete prevention arm.

The Miami Coalition named the success of Operation P.O.P. as one its primary goals for 1991-1992, along with the project's expansion to other local communities. It assists the Urban League by providing resources and by helping to identify resources, including useful contacts that help to build and expand networks. The Coalition houses the Executive Director, a part-time program associate, and a secretary.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

In 1985, T. Willard Fair learned that a woman was murdered in an illicit drug-related incident in broad daylight in Liberty City. Although there were witnesses, no adults were willing to cooperate with the police in giving a description of the gunman - only the children in the neighborhood were willing to cooperate. Mr. Fair was outraged and went back to his board of directors demanding that they do something about this problem, stating that this situation "cannot be tolerated". The Board adopted a resolution in which they committed the Urban League to advocating against drug trafficking and for improving the quality of life in Liberty City.

As a first step, the League worked to form the Liberty City Renaissance Committee made up of Liberty City residents and representatives of property owners, city officials and agencies, law enforcement officials, school officials, and businesspersons. The Committee worked with the Martin Luther King Economic Development Corporation and the Model Cities Subcouncil, a citizens organization, to develop a strategy that made it clear that one could not buy or sell illicit drugs in the neighborhood. A comprehensive strategy emerged in the form of "Operation P.O.P." (Push Out the Pusher).

Operation P.O.P. aims at eliminating drug dealers from the streets of Liberty City, improving the neighborhood to develop conditions that make it difficult for drug dealers to operate, and providing prevention services and increasing education and recreational opportunities for the youth of Liberty City. Operation P.O.P. was kicked off about 5 years ago with a "Hands Around Liberty City" event, where residents held hands around a two-block area. Local police also participated. A campaign to mobilize residents to participate continued, using 60 bill boards to convey the message.

The Law Enforcement Component of Operation P.O.P. brought an immediate concentration of police to the Liberty City "Drug Free Zone." STING (Strategies to Inhibit Narcotic Growth) was developed. When it was discovered that dealers were getting lighter sentences following their arrests, the League met with the State's Attorney and demanded full sentencing. The Renaissance Committee demanded a special patrol in the neighborhood. In response, a special team of eight police who patrol the area and stay on top of sellers and buyers was created. These officers are known as the "P.O.P. Cops."

Operation P.O.P. also pushed to rid Liberty City of its many crack houses. Using the provisions of local nuisance abatement, health, and safety laws, the Committee worked with city staff to identify a number of absentee

property owners with buildings in violation. These owners were prosecuted. Other property owners were invited to work with the Committee and were urged to commit to the strategy. Vacant lots were cleared and abandoned cars were removed. Committee members reviewed use permits to identify and eliminate illegal businesses.

This effort has been followed by re-investment in the community. The Urban League has followed up by rehabilitating 200 units of housing and is now witnessing an increase in private investment in neighborhood housing and businesses. A grant to rehabilitate the Liberty Square public housing community was obtained. And $55 million in city funds have been dedicated to building a new senior high school in the heart of the Community.

In March, 1992, the Urban League initiated "Operation Pride." Every Saturday, Liberty City residents, workers from the City's Solid Waste Department, the Urban League and the police work to clean up the neighborhood. By the end of April, six tons of trash had been removed.

A youth component rounds out this effort. The Urban League's Education Initiative Program works in eight elementary, two junior high and one senior high school to educate youth about alcohol and other drugs and to help them to make the right choices. In 1991, the Urban League worked to ensure that $700,000 in city and state funds were secured to renovate African Square Recreational Park in the heart of the neighborhood. No adult is allowed entry into this park without a child. Park staff provide recreation and educational programs. Other institutions are also becoming involved. The Miami Police Benevolent Association has started a "Pee Wee Academy" for 50 area kids. The Academy sponsors activities designed to help children develop respect for the law and to learn how to resolve conflicts without violence. Finally, the Urban League operates a Drug Mobile that uses displays, videos, and dramatic presentations to teach neighborhood children and adults about how to recognize alcohol and other drug problems and how to prevent them.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

The Urban League of Greater Miami dedicates $150,000, of a total annual budget of $1.5 million, to Operation P.O.P. These funds come from a variety of resources, including the National Urban League, the local United Way, the City of Miami, banks, and private corporations. Other agencies and institutions have also provided a range of assistance, from garnering media coverage for an event to conduct research that is helpful to the project. For example, Barry University has agreed to conduct a study on the children of Liberty City so that the community can better plan to meet the children's needs.

The Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community was created with a $1 million dollar pledge from private businesses to be spread over five years ($200,000 per year). Much expertise and time is donated to the Coalition by many of its members.

IMPACT

The positive impact of Operation P.O.P and its companion efforts is clearly visible in Liberty City today. Since the project's beginnings, over 1200 drug arrests have been made and 255 code violations were issued with 23 structures demolished and 21 vacant structures secured. Almost 240 overgrown lots have been cleared. 193 abandoned vehicles have been removed. Dealers are no longer as visible in Liberty City and when they are present, they are much less aggressive. The attitudes of area residents have also changed, with many more willing to get involved in the struggle to protect their streets from illicit drug dealers and buyers.

Other evidence of the impact of the work of the Urban League and Miami Coalition is found in an annual survey conducted by the Coalition with pro bono assistance from the Florida International University and the University of Miami. This survey shows that among the general population, in the work place, and among students, drug usage in Miami as a whole has actually decreased when compared to the national average over the past three years.

LESSONS LEARNED

T. Willard Fair shares the following lessons on working to rid illicit drugs from a neighborhood:

- When citizens make up their minds that things are going to happen, they happen. When you do things in a collective, you can take on the worst of situations.

- We are responsible for and in control of our own destiny. We must start by asking ourselves "What can we do about the problem?" Others will soon follow.

- Teach kids that there are no shortcuts and that foolishness will not be tolerated. Teach parents to change their own behavior and do not welcome a pusher into your home or provide sanctuary.

Marilyn Culp, Executive Director of the Miami Coalition, offers the following lessons:

- Everything starts at the grassroots level, BUT it is also important to engage leaders of the public AND private sector in your effort (bottom up and top down to meet in the middle). Private sector leaders can often lend legitimacy to your effort and do not have to answer to all as the public sector leader must do.

- Remember to involve people other than those working in the field and/or who are like yourself. Diversify and develop allies.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- The business community and academic institutions can be important allies in a community prevention effort. They offer vast resources and expertise and can provide an important entree into the media world.

Also Contact: Marilyn Culp, Executive Director
Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community
305/375-8032

TITLE OF PROJECT: The Circle Keepers
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Clinton, Oklahoma
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; YOUTH AT HIGH RISK
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: CULTURAL EDUCATION; ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

ABSTRACT:
Cheyenne Cultural Center, Inc. (CCC), a non-profit community organization in Clinton, Oklahoma, was established to educate Native American youth about their cultural heritage and to prevent alcohol and other drug use among these youth. Native American youth, in general, are at great risk of using alcohol. This factor, combined with a lack of activities and opportunities for youth, conflicting community attitudes towards alcohol use, and the difficulties of living in two cultures, puts Cheyenne youth in even greater risk of using and abusing alcohol and other drugs. CCC has countered these factors with strategies aimed at educating community youth in traditional Cheyenne language, culture and history, developing new ways to communicate with youth through videos and cross-generational forums, and establishing a drug-free youth group that involves a rite of passage activity and provides community service. Federal, state, and locally-raised funds support these activities. Positive impacts of these activities include a growing community awareness of the alcohol use problem and the growing number of youth seeking to be involved.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Cheyenne Cultural Center, Inc.
ADDRESS: Route 4, Box 230
CITY: Clinton
STATE: OK
ZIP: 73601
TELEPHONE: 405/323-6224
CONTACT PERSON: Lawrence Hart, Director of Community Services
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
SIZE OF PROJECT: multiple communities
TARGET POPULATION: Native American youth
% MINORITY POPULATION: Native American 81-100%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: SEASONAL ECONOMY; RURAL; SOCIAL SERVICES, LACK OF
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

Cheyenne Cultural Center, Inc. works in four small towns in a rural, multi-county area in west central Oklahoma. The residents of Hammond, Sealing, Watunga, and Clinton are predominantly Native American and live in continually difficult economic times. The unemployment rate for adults is nearly 60%. Most jobs are seasonal and pay only minimum wage.

According to the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), four of the ten leading causes of death for American Indians are alcohol-related. As is true for many Native American communities, alcohol abuse is a serious problem here. Many turn to alcohol as a way to deal with poverty, prejudice, and the difficulty of living in and moving between two cultures. Attitudes about alcohol also contribute. Oklahoma was one of the last states to repeal Prohibition laws; alcohol is still seen as "forbidden" and thus, exotic. Many Cheyenne youth are the children of alcoholics. There are minimal youth activities and few family services provided in the Clinton area. With what appears to be few prospects ahead of them, these youth are at great risk to follow in their parents footsteps.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

After growing up in the Clinton area, Lawrence Hart, the future founder and director of CCC, left to pursue an education. He returned in the mid-1960s and immediately noticed an alcohol abuse problem, along with a general denial of this problem on the part of the community and no acceptance of the "disease concept" of alcoholism. After learning more about the problem himself and working in the treatment of alcoholics, Mr. Hart identified the need for a prevention program in the community. In 1977, with other concerned members of the community, many of whom were in recovery themselves, Larry Hart formed the Cheyenne Cultural Center, Inc.

CCC is a non-profit organization formed for educational and research purposes, focusing most of its efforts on Cheyenne youth. Recognizing the role traditional culture can play in helping youth at-risk, CCC works to educate youth about their cultural heritage and for the prevention of alcohol and other drug use by youth. CCC employs two staff people and is governed by a five-member Board of Directors. The Center relies heavily on the assistance of volunteers.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION

After researching and reading the literature in the field, CCC chose the strategy of cultural education of youth as a long-term key to prevention. Several surveys and studies indicated that Native American youth with strong ties to traditional families and with a stake in both the traditional and modern world behaved less deviantly and fared better. Added to this was the Center staff's own realization that the Cheyenne were losing their culture due to the alcohol that was killing many Cheyenne at an early age (in the 1970s, the average age of death among the Cheyenne was 46).

Today, CCC focuses on four activities which overlap in some areas and share materials produced. These activities are:

- Here's Looking at You 2000 and "BABES" - Three years ago, the Center began implementing a prevention education curricula which includes components on Cheyenne history, culture, and language. These activities are supported by an Oklahoma state grant and a grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

- Cheyenne Visions 2001 - In 1991, CCC received a three-year grant from CSAP to supplement its prevention curricula above with the development of a video on tribal history, tribal-specific posters and lesson plans. This effort will also include a series of cross-generational forums which will work to bring young Cheyenne together with Cheyenne parents and grandparents to talk and learn about their history, culture, and language.

- The Circle Keepers - Established in 1990, the Circle Keepers is an on-going group of approximately 40 Cheyenne children and youth dedicated to learning about Cheyenne culture and remaining alcohol- and drug-free. The Circle Keepers is based on two central Cheyenne concepts: the Circle, a very meaningful Native American symbol; and the Keeper, a person in the Cheyenne community who keeps Cheyenne knowledge and tradition. Members of the Circle Keepers meet often. They have developed a mini-drama about alcohol and other drug use prevention and two years ago, won a state competition to become the state of Oklahoma's teen theater group. They now travel and perform across the state.

Requirements for membership in the Circle Keepers are as follows:

1. A member must take a pledge to be free of alcohol and other drugs and to preserve the Cheyenne way of life. Taking a pledge is a serious matter in Cheyenne life; all family members of the pledge taker are obligated to help him or her keep the pledge.

2. A member must undergo a traditional "sweat", a ceremony for the purification of the mind, body and spirit.

3. Each member must learn and recite a Cheyenne prayer in the Cheyenne language.

4. A member must remain alcohol- and drug-free.

The process of developing the Circle Keepers was important to its lasting success. After learning about a similar activity in another community, CCC members formed a Planning Committee to start developing such a group in Clinton. The input of community children and youth was sought. Area youth also developed the logo for the Circle Keepers and developed the group pledge. Youth continue to participate in the decision-making.

In the summer of 1992, the Circle Keepers participated in a "Mobile Day Camp" in which they traced the migration route of their ancestors. The group visited Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oklahoma, studying the changing geography, climate and topography.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

CCC's activities are funded by several grants, contributions and proceeds from fundraising. A three-year, $58,000 per year grant from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation supports the Center's education programs and the activities of the Circle Keepers. A $25,000 grant from the State of Oklahoma's Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services' "Focus Prevention" program supports the education programs. The CSAP Communications Cooperative agreement provides almost $60,000 per year for three years. Members of the Circle Keepers participate in a variety of fundraising activities to support their travels. CCC also relies heavily on the donation of many volunteer hours.

IMPACT

Although no statistical data are available to measure the impact of CCC's activities, staff and volunteers see a real impact in the lives of the children who participate and in the general awareness in the community of the alcohol abuse problem. For example, more children and youth feel comfortable with and take advantage of the help and support offered by CCC and its volunteers to deal with family and alcohol-related problems. As another measure, another Native American community in Manitoba, Canada, has used CCC's model to develop their own "Circle Keeper-like" program.

LESSONS LEARNED

Lawrence Hart offers the following lessons in planning for and developing a prevention program:

- Organize the community early and recruit and cultivate volunteer support.
- Develop specific policies and procedures to guide your organization and to deal consistently with issues and problems.
- Begin immediately to work with the parents of the youth you are serving.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- The combination of a youth group with cultural education can be a powerful one. In this case, members of the Circle Keepers are learning and using traditional Cheyenne culture and language to remain free of alcohol and other drugs. They are also active in the planning process, and youth and adults can talk together through the inter-generational forums.

TITLE OF PROJECT: Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Wilmington, Delaware
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; YOUTH AT HIGH RISK
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: COMMUNITY CENTER; COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP; HUMAN SERVICES

ABSTRACT:
The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse (WCASA) Community Partnerships is a group of seven community center coalitions in Wilmington, Delaware, representing nine low- to middle-income neighborhoods. Each community center organized a variety of community representatives into a neighborhood coalition. Each coalition identified risk factors which contributed to alcohol and other drug use by neighborhood youth, and developed activities and resources to counter these factors. Strategies range from training neighborhood residents and youth to value differences and use cooperative networks, to providing breakfast for community youth and implementing counseling, vocational guidance, and mentoring programs. WCASA is supported by grants through the U.S. Cooperative Extension Service's Youth At Risk Program and with local match funds and in-kind resources. Positive impacts of the program can be seen in an increasing awareness on the part of the community that they can do something about alcohol and other drug problems and by their building relationships with other communities to better address similar issues and problems.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Cooperative Extension, University of Delaware
ADDRESS: College of Human Resources/College of Agricultural Sciences
ADDRESS: 125 Townsend Hall
CITY: Newark
STATE: DE
ZIP: 19717-1303
TELEPHONE: 302/831-2509
CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Patricia Tanner Nelson, Local Project Director
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SIZE OF PROJECT: multiple neighborhoods
TARGET POPULATION: low and moderate income residents
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE; LOW INCOME; MODERATE INCOME; SOCIAL SERVICES, LACK OF; URBAN
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse (WCASA) is made up of seven neighborhood coalitions representing nine distinct urban and suburban neighborhoods within or just outside of the City of Wilmington. These neighborhoods represent a mixture of class, income, race, ethnicity and housing conditions; all have pockets of poverty. Each coalition shares a common concern about alcohol and other drug problems, particularly among youth, and its impact on the community. These centers and the neighborhoods they represent are described below:

Edgemoor - located just outside Wilmington; racially diverse;
West Side - Italian; large elderly population;
Latin American Community - Primarily Latino - Puerto Rican, Mexican;
William Hicks Anderson - Primarily African American
Neighborhood House - Primarily African American
Kingwood - Primarily African American;
Peoples - Primarily African American;

Union Baptist - Primarily African American;
Rose Hill - located just outside Wilmington; racially diverse.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

WCASA is funded by a competitive grant received from the U.S. Cooperative Extension Service in collaboration with the nine participating community centers. Cooperative Extension at the University of Delaware provides technical assistance and primary project staff, including a project director and a project coordinator.

Cooperative Extension was developed as an outreach arm of land grant universities with a primary focus on agriculture. Today, at least one Cooperative Extension agent can be found in every county in the United States, assisting communities in a wide variety of ways that respond to the changing needs of urban and rural America. The success of Cooperative Extension over many years lies in its emphasis on grassroots organizations and the integration of research (at the university level) with practice (at the grassroots level).

The Youth At Risk program was developed about five years ago in response to a Congressional challenge to the national Cooperative Extension System to respond to the changing needs in America. The Youth At Risk program funds three types of programs - school-aged child care; scientific and reading literacy; and collaboration/coalition sites. Applicants (local Cooperative Extension offices and community groups) were required to conduct needs assessment and develop a proposal. They could ask for up to $150,000 to be matched 1:1 with local dollars. Sites chosen had to have two or more risk factors - poverty, child abuse, substance abuse, teen pregnancy, school drop-out rate, AIDS and other STDs, and homelessness. All funds were awarded to local Extension units, which could then contract and subcontract. In the first year of Youth at Risk, 70 projects were funded nationwide. The Kellogg Foundation dedicated $5.9 million to Youth At Risk, developing seven technical assistance centers for the projects.

Also sponsoring this project are the nine community centers that make up the Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse. These centers have organized seven neighborhood coalitions (three centers chose to form one coalition). The tradition of community centers as the focal point of a neighborhood has grown naturally in Wilmington. Thus, it was natural for the Cooperative Extension to work with the centers in this effort.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

The Wilmington Cluster Against Substance Abuse (WCASA) Community Partnerships became formally organized five years ago when the Community Centers applied for a demonstration prevention grant for high-risk youth from the U.S. Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP - now CSAP). The leadership for the OSAP project was provided by the State of Delaware. When grant writers called Cooperative Extension for advice about evaluating the grant, Patricia Nelson, Family and Child Development Specialist, encouraged the inclusion of a family component, which was subsequently added. Over time, it became clear that a number of WCASA families experienced strong feelings of alienation from their communities. Both parents and youth experienced fear in their neighborhoods. Something needed to be done to develop more supportive communities.

Dr. Nelson found that the collaboration/coalition component of Cooperative Extension's Youth At Risk project appeared to be a good vehicle through which to address this need. Cooperative Extension and other University staff worked with the directors of nine community centers to develop a proposal based on the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's community partnership model. They proposed to develop neighborhood coalitions that would identify the resources needed to decrease the risk factors and increase the protective factors for youth at high risk in the neighborhood, assess which resources are currently available and which need to be developed, and cultivate the missing resources. Following this, innovative methods for improving coordination and collaboration among various community-based services would be developed. In April 1, 1991, the grant was awarded.

As a first step, the directors of the nine participating community centers met to reach consensus on what would be expected of each of them as partners in the project and to set ground rules. Each neighborhood coalition was to come up with two-to-five goals to build long-term support for youth in the neighborhood.

Next, each Center director hired a Neighborhood Coalition Coordinator. Employed an average of 15 hours a week, these coordinators worked to organized representatives from local government, the local business community, local schools, the religious community, neighborhood and civic associations, youth and parents, and potential community-based funding sources. Some coalition coordinators took the lead in organizing; others acted as the "arms and legs" of the Director. Each Center was free to develop the coalition as it wished.

Each coalition then met to set goals and plan activities aimed at developing alternatives for youth, increasing their involvement in and with the community, and improving the community overall. Several coalitions have held community clean-ups and many are developing resource guides to help youth and families find the assistance they need. Other specific activities are:

- The Edgemoor Community Center provided Human Diversity Training, which focused on valuing differences, cooperative networks, and establishing approaches for developing greater neighborhood group esteem.

- Principals in one school district hold regular "Principal's Nights Out" at the Kingwood Community Center to meet with local parents and discuss their concerns.

- The Rose Hill Community Center implemented a counseling program and a vocational guidance program for young adults in the community.

- The West Side Coalition has sponsored inter-generational community beautification projects and has taken an active role in the implementation of the "Weed and Seed" grant awarded to their community.

- People's Settlement Association has successfully lobbied for the return of walking police officers.

In April, 1992, WCASA received a new Youth At Risk grant. These funds will be used to continue the work of the coalitions. And the County of New Castle received a five-year Community Partnership grant from OSAP in the fall of 1991. WCASA is now working with the County to develop a county-wide consortium to address the needs that go beyond a particular neighborhood. While this consortium will call upon key coalition people, the coalitions themselves plan to continue their individual efforts.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

WCASA is primarily supported by two $143,000 grants ($13,000 per center per year) through the U.S.D.A. Cooperative Extension's Youth at Risk program. These grants support the work of the Project Coordinator, Coalition Coordinators, and the project evaluation. As required by the program, each grant dollar must be met by a dollar for dollar local match, which has been made with many in-kind donations of center directors' time, transportation costs, facility costs, office supplies, etc. Contributions of $4,000 from local banks were also received and used to meet the match.

WCASA also took full advantage of the technical assistance services provided by the Kellogg Foundation as part of the total Youth At Risk Program. One technical assistance center provided on-site, in-service training for the coalition coordinators; another provided written information and materials.

WCASA also has received a range of assistance from the University of Delaware. For example, education majors completed internships at the community centers. Senior nursing interns provided health screening sessions and health education. And master gardener volunteers helped design and lead community beautification projects.

IMPACT

According to Dr. Nelson, reports from the participating community centers indicate overall positive responses to the work of WCASA. A change in residents' perceptions about their community centers from seeing it as a place to receive services to viewing it as part of their community has been noted. There is also an increased awareness that those fighting drugs have the support of the majority and that, by taking a stand, together things can change. The coalition's work has also resulted in increased "relationship-building" among community groups. The building of a framework for communities to work together on other issues is another lasting effort.

In the long-term and as part of the Youth At Risk grant, more precise data will be collected by the University of Delaware's Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies. Project evaluators are working to develop an assessment system that can be used by each community center to document program impact and further needs.

LESSONS LEARNED

Pat Nelson shares the following lessons learned in working with coalitions:

- The time and expertise provided by each center director to the project has proven to be most important to the overall success of each coalition and the project as a whole. As community leaders, these directors were and are vital to WCASA's work. They must be willing to give their most precious resource - time - and to play a visible role in the community.

- Successful group decision making is a challenge that must be met; group decisions must be made if coalitions are to coordinate their efforts.

LESSONS FOR OTHER COMMUNITIES

- Look for an existing institution or group to build your prevention effort around. In this case, the community centers provided a natural point of focus, and through the center directors, provided an effective vehicle for organizing.

TITLE OF PROJECT: Youthworks
LOCATION OF PROJECT: Salt Lake City, Utah
NEED ADDRESSED: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; YOUTH AT HIGH RISK; YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT
DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS: JOB TRAINING; MENTORING, YOUTH; ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

ABSTRACT:
Youthworks, a project of Neighborhood Housing Services (NHS) of Salt Lake City, gives teenagers and young adults a positive alternative to illegal drug use and youth gangs. It provides youth the opportunity to learn a construction trade skill while reconstructing abandoned housing in the neighborhood. Youthworks serves four communities in Salt Lake City. Residents of these communities are predominately low-income and live in poor to fair housing which needs rehabilitation. Hispanic, African American, and Asian Americans together are approximately one-third of the population in the four neighborhoods. Youthworks has not only been successful in helping revitalize neighborhoods through their youth community beautification and housing revitalization projects, but also in giving an opportunity to learn a trade and resist the temptation of drugs. A Salt Lake County program, the United Way and local corporations support the program financially.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Salt Lake City Neighborhood Housing Services
ADDRESS: 1268 West 500 North
CITY: Salt Lake City
STATE: UT
ZIP: 84116
TELEPHONE: (801) 539-1590
CONTACT PERSON: Maria Garciaz, Executive Director
TYPE OF PROJECT: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
SIZE OF PROJECT: multiple neighborhoods
TARGET POPULATION: low income youth ages 14 to 18
% MINORITY POPULATION: Black, Hispanic, Asian 0-20%
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS: DETERIORATING PROPERTIES; HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATE; LOW-INCOME; MODERATE INCOME; NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE; GANGS
CATEGORY: 8

REPORT

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The Youthworks program was first started in 1982 in Salt Lake City's Poplar Grove neighborhood. Poplar Grove is a predominantly low-income community with deteriorated housing among many abandoned and deteriorated dwellings. Up to twenty percent of the population consists of Hispanic, African American, and South Asian residents whose average income is $18,000.

In 1990, the Youthworks program was implemented in three smaller neighborhoods with similar conditions. Guadalupe has low-income residents, poor housing conditions, a large Hispanic population and mainly rental housing. Jackson is a low- to moderate-income neighborhood, populated by a mix of Asian, Polynesian, Hispanic, and African-American residents. The housing stock, a mix of rental and single-family owned housing, is in slightly better condition than Guadalupe's. Onequa is a moderate-income neighborhood with a small minority population. Housing is in better condition than in Jackson, and many more people (75%) own homes.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

The Salt Lake City Neighborhood Housing Services began serving the Salt Lake City community with housing rehabilitation and weatherization projects in the East Liberty Park neighborhood in 1979. NHS offers low-interest loans and housing rehabilitation services to low-income home buyers. The organization employs six full-time and seven part-time staff members. NHS created and implemented the Youthworks program in the Poplar Grove neighborhood and brought it to the Guadalupe, Jackson, and Onequa communities in 1990.

Two of the full-time employees include the Youth Project Coordinator, who is responsible for fund-raising and managing the Youthworks program, and the Family Advocate, who counsels participants and their families. Three part-time employees include a Construction Supervisor, who oversees the housing rehabilitation work of the youth, and two assistants.

The Salt Lake City NHS is technically supported by the Congressionally-chartered Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC), a quasi-public nonprofit corporation created in 1978 to revitalize declining lower-income neighborhoods and provide affordable housing for current residents. NRC pursues this mission through its NeighborWorks network of community organizations, including the Salt Lake City NHS. NRC provides training, technical assistance, and limited funding to the NeighborWorks member groups.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND DESCRIPTION

Youthworks seeks to empower young adults to make positive, constructive change in neighborhoods riddled with gang violence, illegal drug use and crime. Youthworks encourages youth to participate in activities more constructive than joining gangs or hanging out on the streets. The project has four objectives: 1) to develop trade and employment skills in troubled youth; 2) to present a positive image of youth, decrease neighborhood tensions, and reduce negative stereotypes; 3) to provide young adults with realistic work experience; and 4) to enhance the visibility and credibility of NHS in the neighborhood.

Youthworks, originally named the Westside Youth Project, was started out of residents' desire to address the high rates of crime, unemployment, and alcohol and other drug use that plagued their community. They wanted to create a program to serve ethnically diverse at-risk 14 to 18 year olds from low-income families. The Salt Lake City NHS helped residents forge a partnership with public, private, and community groups to create the Westside Youth Project. Together they developed a housing construction training program for at-risk youth. NHS used their experience in housing rehabilitation and construction to teach local youth how to build new housing and revitalize old, abandoned housing. The program was later expanded to include other community revitalization projects such as work on a memorial to officers killed in the line of duty, weekly cleanups, and community gardens.

Most of the youth involved in the program are males who have had a history of experimenting with alcohol and other drugs, gang involvement, school truancy or suspension, arrests, and single-parent or grandparent-based homes. Youthworks officials actively seek a mix of participants with some showing evidence of being positive role models. 15 youths participate in each session of the program for a four month period. Some are chosen to serve as peer leaders for an additional two months. The youth are employed for 20 hours per week during the school year and up to 40 hours during the summer. The waiting list for the program ranges from 60 to 100 youth.

Youthworks in Salt Lake City attributes its success to emphasis on three program components: Employment/Employability, Education, and Self Concept. Stressing employment and employability means that the youth are paid minimum wage jobs while they are taught valuable skills. Youth are also taught how to be on time, dress properly, identify their skills, write resumes, investigate potential jobs, and how to act in an interview. Youthworks stresses education by not paying a program participant if he/she misses a day of school, offering school credit for every class completed, and by expanding participants' skills with life-management classes in financial planning, sexual responsibility, and alcohol and other drug awareness. These classes are designed to address the participants' low self-esteem. Counselors work one-on-one on the self-concept component with each program participant. Each participant works with a counselor to prepare a personal development plan, which includes identifying strengths, avoiding gang involvement, managing stress, exercising personal awareness,

understanding relationships, and making decisions. The youth and their counselor or mentor meet weekly.

Since 1982, over 300 youth have completed the program, constructing or rehabilitating more than 40 homes and completing community beautification projects. Even though some youth may think they could make more money through illegal activities, most participants are happy to have an opportunity to earn "clean" money.

After recognizing the Salt Lake City NHS's success with Youthworks, the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation produced "Youth Intervention: A Manual for Developing a Neighborhood-based Program," a manual of development strategies for planning and implementing a Youthworks program in other communities. The manual suggests a steering committee of residents, community business leaders and youth services representatives be appointed to oversee the program development and implementation.

PROJECT RESOURCES/FUNDING

Salt Lake City NHS's Youthworks program receives $260,000 per year in funding, which includes a grant supplied by the Salt Lake County Division of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Service and local foundations. The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation provides technical assistance, support services, and small grants for publications.

The Neighborhood Reinvestment manual on Youthworks recommends that organizations start out conservatively when first implementing the program.

The average cost for a full program is approximately $100,000 for the first year. On a federal level, potential sources of financial support include the National Office for Juvenile Justice, the Federal Center for Substance Abuse and Prevention, and in some cases the Department of Education. Other sources of funding include local and national foundations, city and state government programs, businesses that rely on adolescents as consumers, religious organizations, and civic groups. In-kind donations are sought from neighborhood residents.

Some NHS's run unique fundraisers to support their Youthworks programs. For example, the Denver NHS sponsored a yearly marathon. The Director of the NHS arranged with a local silkscreening company to have the Youthworks participants assist in making the tee-shirts, hats, and shoe laces that were sold at the race or given to the runners. The event raised needed funds.

IMPACT

The Salt Lake City NHS Youthworks program made a direct impact on the housing conditions in the Poplar Grove neighborhood and on the youth who participated in it. From 1982 to 1990, approximately 300 youth participants constructed 15 homes and rehabilitated 25 homes at lower than market cost. Pre-test and post-test results show that youth who participated in Youthworks reduced their use of alcohol and other substances, and 90% of the participants finished high school. At least 20% of these graduates went on to college.

The achievements of the Salt Lake City's Youthworks program include the elimination of gang graffiti, construction of new homes, reduction of violence, remission of gang-related deaths and crime, reduction of fear of young people among residents, particularly the elderly, and an elevation of pride in the neighborhood among youth. Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation is currently assisting organizations within the NeighborWorks network to implement Youthworks nationally.

LESSONS LEARNED

Initiators of the Westside Youth Project learned several valuable lessons from implementing the Youthworks project:

- Serving more youth is not always better; larger rehabilitation crews may sacrifice the quality of the experience for the youth.
- Include a mix of young adults, some with a history of delinquent behavior and some who can serve as positive role models.

FUNDERS

FEDERAL FUNDS

ORGANIZATION NAME: ACTION
PROGRAM TITLE: Drug Alliance Grants
ADDRESS: 1100 Vermont Ave., N.W.
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20525
TELEPHONE: 202-634-9108
CONTACT PERSON: Magaret McHale
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $135 million
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: RURAL; URBAN; SUBURBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

ACTION is the federal domestic volunteer agency. ACTION aims to stimulate and expand voluntary citizen participation through its cooperation with other private and public sector organizations. ACTION supports programs that address the problems of crime, hunger, poverty, illiteracy, drug abuse and homelessness. ACTION serves urban and rural low-income areas. After demonstrating the need and community support for ACTION assistance, community development sponsors are required to design and manage sustainable projects that use ACTION volunteers efficiently.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

ACTION grants funds to projects needing volunteers for substance abuse prevention, literacy, student community projects, elderly outreach programs, tutoring, foster grandparents programs, and food banks. The Drug Alliance Grants support illicit drug use prevention programs that focus on youth from low-income communities who are at-risk for alcohol and other drug use.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact your regional ACTION office for an application packet. Addresses and phone numbers of regional offices can be procured from Margaret McHale at (202) 606-5150.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
PROGRAM TITLE: Demonstration Grants for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among High-Risk Youth
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20857
TELEPHONE: 301-443-0353
CONTACT PERSON: Rose C. Kittrell
TITLE OF CONTACT: Acting Branch Chief
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: CONSULTING SERVICES; GENERAL SUPPORT; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $9 million (1992)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: 30-35 grants
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: RURAL; URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) was created in 1986 to direct the federal government's role in preventing alcohol and other drug problems, especially among youth and families living in high-risk environments.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This CSAP program will support innovative programs which seek to prevent alcohol and other drug use among youth. In particular, this program seeks to grant projects that: (1) test the feasibility of new, innovative alcohol and other drug use prevention strategies, and (2) assess the effectiveness and replicability of established prevention programs. Grant applicants' programs should target youth with multiple risk factors and propose comprehensive prevention and intervention strategies that seek to address those risk factors.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information for an application kit: P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847; 1-800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

September 20, January 20, May 20.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; U.S. Dept.of Health and Human Services
PROGRAM TITLE: Conference Grants
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847
TELEPHONE: 301-443-6980
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $2.0 million (1992)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $50,000 or less
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: RURAL; URBAN; SUBURBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) was created in 1986 to direct the federal government's role in preventing alcohol and other drug problems, especially among youth and families living in high-risk environments.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

This CSAP program funds new or on-going community organizations' efforts to inform people about the harm of alcohol and other drug use. CSAP will fund planned meetings and conferences which demonstrate the potential for knowledge dissemination, health promotion, and resource utilization. Conferences should include information on new technologies, problem-solving, network- building, or discussions on public policy. CSAP will not fund research projects under this grant.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information for an application kit: P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, MD 20847; 1-800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

January 20, May 20, September 20

ORGANIZATION NAME: Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods; U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
PROGRAM TITLE: Short-Term Technical Assistance Grant
ADDRESS: 451 Seventh Street, S.W.
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20401
TELEPHONE: 202-708-1197
CONTACT PERSON: Elizabeth Cocke
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $10,000 or less
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Short-Term Technical Assistance Grant is offered by the Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Short-Term Technical Assistance Grant is offered to housing agencies and resident councils at public housing projects that are implementing drug elimination programs. It is designed to help those organizations immediately respond to drug-related problems in their public housing developments. The grant is intended to fund consultants who can provide necessary training in assessing drug problems in public housing communities, designing anti-drug programs, training housing agency staff in anti-drug-related practices, and improving overall agency management.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods for an application.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods; U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
PROGRAM TITLE: Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program
ADDRESS: 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Room 4118
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20410
TELEPHONE: 202-708-1197
CONTACT PERSON: Malcolm E. Main
TITLE OF CONTACT: Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $140.5 million
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL; SUBURBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Drug Elimination Program is a project of the Drug-Free Neighborhoods Division of the Office of Public and Indian Housing at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Drug Elimination Program supports the development and implementation of comprehensive plans such as Operation Weed and Seed for eliminating drug-related crime. Eligible activities under this program are reimbursing local law enforcement for additional security, employing additional security personnel, improving physical conditions of public housing to enhance security, employing drug-related crime investigators, training and equipping tenant patrols, and implementing substance abuse prevention and intervention programs.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods for a grant application.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods; U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
PROGRAM TITLE: Youth Sports Program
ADDRESS: 451 Seventh Street, S.W., Room 4118
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20410
TELEPHONE: 202-708-1197
CONTACT PERSON: Jose' Marquez
TITLE OF CONTACT: Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: CAPITAL EXPENDITURES; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $7 million (est.)
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL; SUBURBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Youth Sports Program is a project of the Drug-Free Neighborhoods Division of the Office of Public and Indian Housing at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Youth Sports Program provides funds to Public or Indian Housing Agencies to give resident youth alternatives to drugs. The program requires local or tribal governments and private, non-private organizations provide resources equal to or greater than 50% of the grant value. The assistance can be provided in cash, facilities, or volunteers. The grant amount under this program shall not exceed $125,000.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the Office for Drug-Free Neighborhoods for an application. NOTE: Youth Sports are for persons between the ages of 5 and 21.

STATE FUNDS

Your state may have additional funding opportunities. To identify the appropriate person or office to contact, consult *State Drug Resources: 1992 Directory*, a comprehensive list of State agencies addressing alcohol and other drug concerns. Call the Drugs and Crime Data Clearinghouse at 1-800-666-3332 for a free copy.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS

NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION NAME: W.K. Kellogg Foundation
ADDRESS: 400 North Avenue
CITY: Battle Creek
STATE: MI
ZIP: 49017
TELEPHONE: 616-968-1611
TITLE OF CONTACT: Executive Assistant- Programming
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $144 million (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $50,000 - $200,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL; INTERNATIONAL; MI

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Kellogg Foundation is a private grant-making foundation that provides seed money to organizations and institutions that have designed constructive action programs in fields broadly defined as education, health, agriculture, youth and leadership.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation's programming interests are concentrated in the following areas: community-based health services; wholesome food supply; leadership development; youth; and economic development in Michigan; rural America; water resources; philanthropy and volunteerism; and higher education. The Foundation is examining two projects, Families and Neighborhoods and Human Resources for the Management of Information Systems, to determine if they will become major parts of programming.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Send a 1 or 2 page pre-proposal letter, briefly describing the basic problem to be addressed and the plan for its solution, to the address listed above. If the proposal is judged to be within the foundation's guidelines and interests, a more detailed proposal will be requested.

ORGANIZATION NAME: The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
ADDRESS: College Road; P.O. Box 2316
CITY: Princeton
STATE: NJ
ZIP: 08543
TELEPHONE: 609-452-8701
CONTACT PERSON: Edward H. Robbins
TITLE OF CONTACT: Proposal Manager
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; CAPITAL EXPENDITURES; RESEARCH; PUBLICATIONS; CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $83.5 million (1990)
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; SUBURBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation was founded by the late Robert Wood Johnson who built the family-owned business, Johnson & Johnson, into a worldwide health and medical care company. The Foundation was established as a national philanthropy in 1972 and today has assets of more than $3.5 billion.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation, which is dedicated solely to health care, concentrates its grantmaking in four areas: ensuring access to basic health services; improving the way services are organized and provided to people with chronic health conditions; promoting health and preventing disease by reducing harm caused by alcohol and other drug abuse; and seeking opportunities to help the nation address the problem of escalating medical costs.

In January, 1992, the Foundation awarded a total of $18 million for "Fighting Back," an unprecedented program to reduce alcohol and other drug abuse through public awareness strategies, prevention, early identification, and treatment interventions.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Send a preliminary letter of inquiry to the address listed above.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Lilly Endowment, Inc.
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 88068; 2801 North Meridian Street
CITY: Indianapolis
STATE: IN
ZIP: 46208
TELEPHONE: 317-924-5471
CONTACT PERSON: Michael Carroll
TITLE OF CONTACT: VP for Community Development
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $130.4 million
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $5,000 to $500,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): IN; NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Lilly Endowment, Inc., is an Indianapolis-based, private philanthropic foundation, created in 1937 by three Lilly family members through gifts of stock in their pharmaceutical business- Eli Lilly and Company. The Endowment exists to support the causes of religion, education and community development, with special emphasis given to projects which benefit youth, promote leadership education, and help nonprofits learn to be financially self-sufficient.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Lilly Endowment awards grants within three broad program areas: religion, education and community development. The foundation also seeks to improve the fundraising capacity of nonprofit organizations. The Endowment concentrates most of its giving in Indianapolis and Indiana, although its interests in religion, education and fundraising are national in scope. The Endowment's grants are usually disbursed over a one- to three-year period. Grant to private individuals, health care projects, and endowments are regularly declined. Neighborhood and social service projects outside Indiana are not eligible to apply.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Applicants should submit a preliminary letter of interest (two pages or less) describing the organization, the project, and how much support is needed from the Endowment.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

The Board of Directors meets in February, April, June, September, and November; applications are accepted all year round.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Arco Foundation
ADDRESS: 515 South Flower Street
CITY: Los Angeles
STATE: CA
ZIP: 90071
TELEPHONE: 213-486-3158
CONTACT PERSON: Russell Sakaguchi
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Officer
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS

USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $16.4 million (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $2,500 - $20,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): TX; CA; CO; WA; MD; AZ; PA; NV

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

ARCO Foundation is a corporate foundation that grants a large number of education programs with community development, environmental and arts and culture programs given second priority.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The foundation directs its community grant making to organizations and programs that improve the social and economic well-being of people and neighborhoods in locations where ARCO does business. It is particularly interested in community-based programs that represent low-income and minority populations, including the following: low-income housing, job creation and training, technical assistance to non-progit groups, and self-help for the elderly. ARCO corporation encourages employee participation in community development programs through a matching grants program.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Qualified applicants should submit a concise proposal, maximum two double-spaced pages.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Ford Foundation - Urban Poverty Program
ADDRESS: 320 East 43rd Street
CITY: New York
STATE: NY
ZIP: 10017
TELEPHONE: 212-573-4646
CONTACT PERSON: Diana Bermudez or Karen Fulbright
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Officer
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; RESEARCH; SEED MONEY/PREDEVELOPMENT; CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS; GENERAL SUPPORT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $40.7 million (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $7,000-$1.5 million
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Ford Foundation is a private philanthropic institution.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation's Urban Poverty Program aims to improve the lives of the U.S. urban poor through three major strategies: strengthening the capacity of disadvantaged communities to provide employment, housing, social services, and a safe environment for their residents; investing in individuals and families at crucial points in the life cycle to enable them to take advantage of opportunities for self-sufficiency; and supporting research on the changing nature of poverty and how interventions work.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Before any detailed formal application is made, a brief letter is advisable in order to determine whether Ford's present interests and funds permit consideration of a proposal.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Applications are considered throughout the year. Normally applicants will receive a response to their funding request within a month.

ORGANIZATION NAME: The Ruth Mott Fund
ADDRESS: 1726 Genesee Towers
CITY: Flint
STATE: MI
ZIP: 48502
TELEPHONE: 313-232-3180
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT; MEDIA/PUBLIC AWARENESS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $2.5 M
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $15,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL; MI

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Ruth Mott Fund is a private philanthropic foundation based in Michigan. It was created in 1980 by Ruth Rawlings Mott.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Fund reflects its founder's belief that individuals must take personal responsibility for their world and how they function in it; that health, whether personal or societal, depends upon mental integrity and spiritual vitality as well as physical soundness; and that prevention is preferable to cure. The Fund supports efforts to promote sensible health practices, sound nutrition, reduction of stress, and a healthy environment. The Fund also believes that the health of both the individual and the society is greatly enhanced by opportunities to experience beauty and artistic expression.

The Fund makes grants in the following areas: Arts and Special Interests, Environment, Health, and National and International Security.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the Fund for an explanation of application guidelines.

The Board of Trustees meets three times a year, generally the first week of February, June, and October.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Deadline dates for receipt of proposals are November 7, March 15, and July 15.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Hitachi Foundation
ADDRESS: 1509 22nd Street, NW
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20037
TELEPHONE: 202-457-0588
CONTACT PERSON: Julie Banzhaf
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Officer
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS; PROGRAM RELATED INVESTMENTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $1.95 million (1990)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $98,500 (1990)
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NATIONAL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Hitachi Foundation is an independent foundation with an endowment from Hitachi, Ltd. Most of the programs it funds are in areas where Hitachi has operating facilities, however, it does extend its funding to programs of excellence outside these areas.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Hitachi Foundation grants environmental, economic, cultural and social projects aimed at improving the ability of individuals, institutions and communities to participate in a global society. They do so by funding education and community development projects which give community members the skills to identify and solve community problems. They also have a matching grants program that encourages Hitachi employees to initiate community development projects.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Submit a 3 page preliminary letter of request including a statement of need and a description of those that the project will serve, a summary of the proposed project activities and its specific purpose, a brief description of the applicant organization, and verification of its tax status.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Requests are due the first of February and October. Requests will be reviewed and responded to within 6 weeks. If positively screened, a final proposal will be requested.

NORTH/MID-ATLANTIC

ORGANIZATION NAME: Turrell Fund
ADDRESS: 111 Northfield Avenue
CITY: West Orange
STATE: NJ
ZIP: 07052
TELEPHONE: 201-325-5108
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $4.3 M
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $10,000-$15,000

NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NJ; VT

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Turrel Fund was founded in 1935 by Herbert and Margaret Turrell. The Fund is a private philanthropic foundation based in New Jersey.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Fund supports activities that will contribute to the development of youth. The Fund supports educational, vocational, recreational, and corrective activities and initiatives to provide care and nurturing for children. Programs to make such activities available to disabled children are also eligible.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

The procedures followed by the Turrell Fund are intended to keep the application process simple. Contact the Fund for an explanation of the application procedure.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Submit request by September 1 for Fall consideration and February 1 for Spring consideration.

ORGANIZATION NAME: The Skillman Foundation
ADDRESS: 333 West Fort Street; Suite 1350
CITY: Detroit
STATE: MI
ZIP: 48226
TELEPHONE: 313-961-8850
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): MI

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Skillman Foundation is a private foundation incorporated in Detroit in 1960 by Rose P. Skillman, who was the widow of Robert Skillman, an early and longtime officer and director of 3M Corporation. During their lifetimes, Rose and Robert's philanthropic interests focused on providing assistance and care for children and young people, especially the disadvantaged living in Southeastern Michigan.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation's primary population area of interest is Children, Youth and Families. To achieve the Foundation's primary goal of developing the maximum potential of children and youth, grantmaking is directed in the program areas of Child and Family Welfare, Child and Family Health, which includes substance abuse prevention programs, education, juvenile Justice, and Youth Development. Other program areas directed to a broader population are: Basic Human Needs, Culture and the Arts, and Strengthening Major Community Institutions. The Foundation's primary geographic area of focus is the Detroit metropolitan area, which is comprised of Wayne, Macomb, and Oakland counties.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

There is no standard application form. A clear and concise application should include, among other things, a cover letter, a proposal summary, the proposal, organization description, budget, financial statement, and letters of support. For more information, ask the foundation for its GRANTMAKING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES publication.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

There are no deadlines; the trustees of the foundation review grant applications five times a year.

ORGANIZATION NAME: The Foundation for the National Capital Region
ADDRESS: 1002 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20007
TELEPHONE: 202-338-8993
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $2.2 M
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): DC; MD; VA

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation for the National Capital Region (formerly the Community Foundation of Greater Washington) was organized in 1973 and began operations in 1974.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation solicits contributions and awards grants to assist in meeting the charitable, educational, civic, and cultural needs primarily of the greater Washington metropolitan area. The Foundation makes grants in the following areas: Arts & Culture; Conservation & Animal Welfare; Community Service; Education; Health; Law and Politics; and Religion. The Foundation also maintains the Washington Fund for the Prevention of Substance Abuse.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:
Contact the foundation for information on application procedures.

SOUTH

ORGANIZATION NAME: Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation, Inc.
ADDRESS: The Hurt Building, Suite 449
CITY: Atlanta
STATE: GA
ZIP: 30303
TELEPHONE: 404-688-5525
CONTACT PERSON: Ms. Winsome Hawkins
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Officer
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION; NONPROFIT INTERMEDIARY
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; GENERAL SUPPORT

TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $9.4 million
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $2,000 - $10,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; SUBURBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): GA

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Metropolitan Atlanta Community Foundation, Inc., is a nonprofit philanthropic organization that serves the 19-county metropolitan Atlanta area. The Foundation pools grants from local and national foundations to fund metropolitan Atlanta community projects.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation grants projects in the arts and culture, civic affairs, education, and health and human services. The Foundation's highest funding priority is given to neigborhood development and revitalization projects, especially those projects developed by neighborhood residents.

The Foundation looks highly on projects that affect broad segments of the population, provide innovative responses to recognized community needs and attempt to collaborate with other groups seeking to address specific community needs.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Each proposal should be as brief as possible containing organizational background information, program purpose, financial information, and organization personnel information. Each 3-5 page proposal should be accompanied by a cover sheet from the Foundation and a nonprofit certificate from the IRS.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

May 15, July 15, November 16

ORGANIZATION NAME: Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, Inc.
ADDRESS: 101 Reynolda Village
CITY: Winston-Salem
STATE: NC
ZIP: 27106
TELEPHONE: 919-725-7541
CONTACT PERSON: Thomas W. Lambeth
TITLE OF CONTACT: Executive Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; CONSULTING SERVICES; SEED MONEY/PREDEVELOPMENT; PUBLICATIONS; GENERAL SUPPORT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $11.5 million (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $40,000 to $45,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NC

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation was established in 1936 to benefit the people of North Carolina.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation currently gives special attention to the following focus areas: minorities, women, primary/secondary education, community and economic development, and criminal justice. A new initiative targets welfare reform, moving welfare dependents to economic self-sufficiency.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the Foundation to obtain a copy of the application form, and for detailed proposal guidelines. The Foundation makes grants only to nonprofit, tax-exempt, charitable organizations and institutions. No grants are made to individuals for any purpose. Organizations which operate both within and outside of the State of North Carolina may be eligible for consideration for programs operated exclusively in North Carolina. The Foundation gives low priority to endowments and brick-and-mortar projects.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

The Foundation has no application deadlines.

ORGANIZATION NAME: The Winston-Salem Foundation
ADDRESS: 310 W. 4th St., Suite 229
CITY: Winston-Salem
STATE: NC
ZIP: 27101
TELEPHONE: 919-725-2382
CONTACT PERSON: Donna Rader
TITLE OF CONTACT: Assistant Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; CONSULTING SERVICES; EMERGENCY FUNDS; SEED MONEY/PREDEVELOPMENT; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: 250,000 (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $29,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: RURAL; URBAN; SUBURBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): NC

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Winston-Salem Foundation is a community foundation that holds and administers permanent endowment funds as well as special purpose temporary funds that support the public well-being and improve the quality of life in Winston-Salem and Forsyth County. The Foundation, established in 1919, currently manages about 200 trusts, ranging in size from a few thousand dollars to several million.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation responds to a variety of community needs in the areas of Public Interest, Education and Recreation, Health & Medical Care, Arts and Culture, Human Services, Services for Older Adults, Services for Youth, and Religion. It also maintains a Neighbors for Better Neighborhoods program that provides mini-grants for neighborhood-based projects.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Write or call the Foundation for a copy of the annual report, which provides application information.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:
Deadlines include January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

ORGANIZATION NAME: The Bush Foundation
ADDRESS: E-900 First National Bank Building, 332 Minnesota St.
CITY: Saint Paul
STATE: MN
ZIP: 55101
TELEPHONE: 612-227-0891
CONTACT PERSON: John Archabal
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Associate
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; SEED MONEY/PREDEVELOPMENT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $18.9 M (1990)
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): MN; ND; SD

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Bush Foundation is a family foundation established in 1953 by Archibald Granille Bush and his wife, Edyth Bassler Bush. The Bush Foundation is predominatly a regional grantmaking foundation, with interest in education, human services, health, arts and humanities, and in the development of leadership. The region of primary interest is Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Bush Foundation supports education at all levels but concentrates mainly on higher education; its grants in 1990 went to faculty development and library support. In human services, the Foundation supports demonstration projects which help lessen, prevent and solve contemporary social problems. Arts and humanities projects that aim to preserve local heritage are given support by the Foundation. Individual artists are also granted fellowships. The Foundation also grants support to leadership, minority opportunity and women's issues projects. The Bush Foundation does not make direct grants to individuals except for the artist fellowship grant. Grants for construction, debt repayment, or operating support are discouraged.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

There is no special form for applying for a grant. Proposals vary widely. For guidelines contact the Foundation. Grant proposals are submitted to the President of the Foundation at least three and one half months prior to the Board meetings, which are usually held in February, April, June, and October. The Board of Directors commits all grant funds.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:
Deadlines are 3 1/2 months before Board meetings in mid-October, mid-December, mid-February, and mid-June.

ORGANIZATION NAME: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
PROGRAM TITLE: Fund for Community Development
ADDRESS: 140 S. Dearborn
CITY: Chicago
STATE: IL
ZIP: 60603
TELEPHONE: 312-726-8000
CONTACT PERSON: Kavita Ramdas
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Officer
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION; ALTERNATIVE INTERMEDIARY
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS

USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT; CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS; RESEARCH; MEDIA/PUBLIC AWARENESS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $700,000 (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $10,000-$40,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): IL; FL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The MacArthur Foundation is a private, independent, grant-making foundation created in 1978 for charitable and public service purposes.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Fund for Community Development, a partnership between the Local Initiatives Support Corporation and the Foundation, supports community development corporations (CDCs) engaged in real estate-based development activities in Chicago and Palm Beach County, Florida. In particular, the Fund aims to: enhance the capacity and productivity of CDCs doing commercial, industrial, and residential development in Chicago's low- and moderate-income communities; promote community empowerment and leadership development; and improve the management capability and financial stability of CDCs.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Submit a two- to three-page letter of inquiry to the Foundation.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Woods Charitable Fund, Inc.
ADDRESS: Three First National Plaza, Suite 2010
CITY: Chicago
STATE: IL
ZIP: 60602
TELEPHONE: 312-782-2698
CONTACT PERSON: Daryl D. Woods
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT; CAPITAL EXPENDITURES; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: 2.3 M (1990-1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $15,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): IL; NE

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

Woods Charitable Fund is a private philanthropic foundation created by Frank H. Woods, his wife Nelle Cochrane Woods and their three sons. It was incorporated in Nebraska in 1941 and Frank Woods provided a major endowment in 1952 before his death that year. In 1955, the Fund received one-third of the net residuary estate of Nelle C. Woods. Over the years the family-owned Sahara Coal Company, Inc. has contributed to foundation assets.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Woods Charitable Fund has two different funds, one for Chicago and one for Lincoln, NE. The Chicago Grant Program funds activities which include issue analysis, public policy, advocacy, and citizen participation. The program's two funding priorities are in community organizing and public policies affecting families.

The Lincoln Grant Program supports projects in Community Organizing, Education, the Arts and Humanities, and Health. The Fund is interested in granting pilot projects, innovative programs and sustained growth designs. Woods Charitable Fund officials are interested in bringing non-traditional partners into the development process.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

After sending for the annual report and reading the Fund's guidelines, procedures, and timetable, contact the Fund with a 2-page summary request and budget or phone call to determine whether to proceed. If the Fund requests a full proposal, include all the necessary information outlined in the annual report.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Deadlines include March 1 - April 15; June 1 - July 15; and September 1 - October 15.

COMMENTS:

Another mailing address for the Woods Charitable Fund is: P.O. Box 81309, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501; 402/474-0707.

ORGANIZATION NAME: McKnight Foundation
PROGRAM TITLE: Minnesota Initiatives Fund
ADDRESS: 121 South Eighth Street - TCF Tower
CITY: Minneapolis
STATE: MN
ZIP: 55402
TELEPHONE: 612-333-4220
CONTACT PERSON: Thomas Berg
TITLE OF CONTACT: Sr. Program Officer
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS; LOANS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $38.2 million (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $15,000 to $300,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: RURAL; URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): MN

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The McKnight Foundation, established in 1986, mainly supports programs that benefit the poor and disadvantaged. Second priority is given to support for the arts, certain health projects, international projects and science research. Ninety percent of the foundation's work is in Minnesota.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

A large part (50%) of McKnight Foundation grants are channeled through the Minnesota Initiative Funds organization, an umbrella organization like the United Way. Two thirds of all grant money are given to human service projects with the following themes: housing, health, education, international development and the Arts.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

The six funds cover the following regions: Northeastern, Southeastern, Southwest, Central, Northwest, and WestCentral Minnesota. Contact the executive director of the fund in your area.

Central region: Kathy Gaalswyk, Little Falls, MN (612)632-9255
Northeastern region: Thomas Reinier, Duluth, MN (218)723-4040
Northwest: Ruth Edevold, Bemidji, MN (218)759-2057
Southeastern Region: Linda Jacobson, Owatonna, MN (507)455-3215
Southwest: Maureen Aakre, Granite Falls, MN (612)564-3060
West Central: Patrick Conroy, Fergus Falls, MN (218)739-2239

ORGANIZATION NAME: Chicago Community Trust
ADDRESS: 222 North LaSalle Street, Ste. 1400
CITY: Chicago
STATE: IL
ZIP: 60601
TELEPHONE: 312-456-7747
CONTACT PERSON: Bruce L. Newman
TITLE OF CONTACT: Executive Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT; CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $32.4 million
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $500 - $325,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): IL

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Chicago Community Trust is a community foundation established in 1915. The Trust's funds are used to support charitable agencies or institutions which serve the inhabitants of Cook County, Illinois.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Trust makes grants in the areas of health, social services, education, and civic and cultural affairs. In addition, it has established eleven other special grant and loan programs to benefit Cook County residents and communities: Joint Trust/Church Program; Cultural Arts Matching Grants Program; Legal Services Program; Community Service Fellowship Program; Summer Internship Program; James Brown IV Annual Award of Excellence for Outstanding Community Service.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Grant-seekers should submit 2 copies of a proposal to the Trust's Grants Manager. The proposal must include: a cover letter and brief summary of the background and purposes of the requested funds; approval in writing for the grant request from the organization's CEO or Executive Director; a list of Board members; proof of tax-exempt status; and a copy of the most recent audited financial statement, and current financial statement and operating budget.

WEST

ORGANIZATION NAME: Pacific Telesis Foundation
ADDRESS: Pacific Telesis Center
ADDRESS: 130 Kearny Street, Room 3351
CITY: San Francisco
STATE: CA
ZIP: 94108
TELEPHONE: 415-394-3693

TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; MEDIA/PUBLIC AWARENESS; GENERAL SUPPORT; PUBLICATIONS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $7.6 M
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $10,000-$15,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): CA; NV

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Pacific Telesis Group, a diversified telecommunications corporation located in San Francisco, formed the Pacific Telesis Foundation in 1984.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation makes grants in the areas of Education, Arts and Culture, Community and Civic, and United Way. The Community funding category is intended to provide a flexible means of responding to local needs in Pacific Telesis communities. Last year, Community grants fell into a wide range of areas, from funding a disabled children's computer group to supporting the production of a user's guide and brochures for the Hispanic alcohol and other drug prevention video "Dare to Live." About 90 percent of grants are made to organizations in California and Nevada.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

The Foundation does not have an application form for grants. Grant applicants send a short letter of proposal that describes project plans and objectives. For more information contact the Foundation.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Submit grant requests at any time.

COMMENTS:

The Foundation follows several important guidelines: grants are determined by a zero-based budgeting process, which requires annual evaluation of both previously funded projects and new grant requests; receiving a grant does not set a precedent for further support; post-grant reports may be requested; one-time grants are prefered; preference is given to organizations with active, diverse boards and effective leadership.

ORGANIZATION NAME: San Francisco Foundation
ADDRESS: 685 Market Street, Suite 910
CITY: San Francisco
STATE: CA
ZIP: 94105
TELEPHONE: 415-495-3100
CONTACT PERSON: Joe Brooks
TITLE OF CONTACT: Program Executive
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS; PROGRAM RELATED INVESTMENTS
USE OF SUPPORT: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE; PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT; CONSULTING SERVICES; SEED MONEY/PREDEVELOPMENT; WORKING CAPITAL; MEDIA/PUBLIC AWARENESS
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $2.4M (1991-92)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $25,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; SUBURBAN

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): CA

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The San Francisco Foundation oversees the allocation of over 90 trust funds, as well as designated funds and memorial gifts, to deserving projects in the Bay Area. Some of their funds have restricted use.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Foundation funds a wide variety of projects in the areas of Community Health, Urban Affairs, Education, Arts and Humanities, and the Environment. The Foundation also has a $5 million Homeless Initiative, which supports Urban Affairs, Community Health, and Education programs in a holistic approach to the problem. Funding will be directed to housing, social support services, job skills training, mental health and substance abuse programs, educational activities, and public policy planning.

The Foundation seeks to encourage innovative programs that have difficulty securing conventional funding and are perceived as high risk. It also provides grants specifically for technical assistance.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Submit a letter of intent of no more than 3 pages describing the project and the organization. If approved, a formal application will be sent. The foundation decides whether to give a grant or a PRI based on the nature of the project.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Deadlines include February 1, April 1, July 1, and November 1.

ORGANIZATION NAME: S.H. Cowell Foundation
ADDRESS: 260 California St., Suite 501
CITY: San Francisco
STATE: CA
ZIP: 94111
TELEPHONE: 415-397-0285
CONTACT PERSON: Stephanie Wolf
TITLE OF CONTACT: Executive Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $5,600,000 (1991)
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $40,000-$75,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: RURAL; URBAN; SUBURBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): CA

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The S.H. Cowell Foundation is a private foundation making grants to nonprofit organizations working to provide services in Northern California in 15 program areas.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The overall funding objective of the S.H. Cowell Foundation continues to focus on ameliorating the underlying causes of poverty and other social problems, rather than simply addressing the results of such problems. There are now eight major categories of funding which the Foundation supports, including: prevention of alcohol problems, childcare, disabled assistance, pre-collegiate education in public schools,

family planning, housing, job training, and youth. In addition the Foundation supports to a lesser degree programs in the areas of aging, arts and culture, domestic violence, disaster relief, food and clothing distribution, and support of United Way chapters in the Bay Area, Sacramento, and Santa Cruz.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Contact the Foundation for a copy of the annual report which outlines the guidelines for writing a "letter of inquiry."

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

Inquiry letters are accepted throughout the year.

ORGANIZATION NAME: The Colorado Trust
ADDRESS: The Colorado Trust Building
ADDRESS: 1600 Sherman Street
CITY: Denver
STATE: CO
ZIP: 80203
TELEPHONE: 303-837-1200
CONTACT PERSON: Judith Anderson
TITLE OF CONTACT: Grants Administrator
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FOUNDATION
KIND OF SUPPORT PROVIDED: GRANTS
USE OF SUPPPORT: PROGRAM/PROJECT COSTS; GENERAL SUPPORT
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR: $3.3 M
SIZE OF AVERAGE ALLOCATION: $15,000-$20,000
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN; RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED (STATES): CO

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTION:

The Colorado Trust is a private grantmaking foundation established in 1985 and funded as a result of the sale of Presbyterian/Saint Luke's Medical Center to American Medical International, Inc.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The primary mission of the Trust is to promote and enhance the health and well-being of all people, particularly the citizens of Colorado, regardless of sex, age, race or religion. The funding areas of the The Trust include: Children's Health and Health Education, Elderly, Family and Children's Programs, Health Policy, Health Promotion, Indian Health, Nursing in Colorado, the Prenatal, Labor and Delivery Care Initiative, and Rural Health Care.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES:

Detailed guidelines for grant application are available upon request by calling Judith Anderson, Grants Administrator.

APPLICATION DEADLINES:

No deadlines. Funding decisions are made in even-numbered months throughout the year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS

ORGANIZATION NAME: American Indian Health Care Association
ADDRESS: 245 East Sixth St., Suite 499
CITY: St. Paul
STATE: MN
ZIP: 55101
TELEPHONE: 612-293-0233
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: HEALTH CARE; EDUCATION; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL; MN

DESCRIPTION:

The American Indian Health Care Association (AIHCA) is a national non-profit which seeks to improve the health status of American Indians through education and information disseminated to individuals and organizations. AIHCA develops, promotes and supports culturally sensitive health services that help improve the health, social, and economic well-being of American Indians. Specific services include women's health clinics, AIDS education, conferences on substance abuse prevention, and stop-smoking projects.

ORGANIZATION: Citizens Committee for New York City - Neighborhood Anti-Crime Center
ADDRESS: 3 West 29th Street
CITY: New York
STATE: NY
ZIP: 10001
TELEPHONE: 212-684-6767
CONTACT PERSON: Sally Dunford, Dir.
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: REGIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS; CRIME PREVENTION; CRIMINAL JUSTICE; LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NY
FEE STRUCTURE: Call for fees

DESCRIPTION:

Founded in 1975 by the late Senator Jacob Javits, the Citizens Committee for New York City (CCNYC) encourages grassroots neighborhood-based self-help action, by providing information services, how-to manuals, leadership training workshops, and technical assistance to over 300 block clubs, civic associations and neighborhood groups. Through the Anti-Crime Center, it provides training for the Community Patrol Officer Program, which involves ordinary residents participation in policing. The Anti-Crime Center also helps community groups identify available resources and plan anti-drug strategies. CCNYC administers the Drug Prevention Awards program, giving small grants to neighborhood groups for outstanding drug prevention and deterrence projects.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Congress of National Black Churches, Inc.
ADDRESS: 1225 Eye St., N.W., Suite 750
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20005
TELEPHONE: 202-371-0908
CONTACT PERSON: Leon West, Project Director
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT; RELIGIOUS
SPECIALIZATION: ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS; FINANCING TECHNIQUES; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL

DESCRIPTION:

The Congress of National Black Churches, Inc., (CNBC) is a coalition of seven major historic Black religious denominations that formed to enable religious leaders to meet and discuss the economic, political and social plight of the Black community. CNBC works to help churches and their denominations become more effective in responding to the many problems of the Black community.

CNBC has two major community development programs. The Economic Development Program helps churches restructure themselves financially and use their resources more effectively. The National Anti-Drug Campaign, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, helps church communities implement drug prevention, treatment, and intervention programs. CNBC produces a bi-monthly newletter.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Corporation Against Drug Abuse (CADA)
ADDRESS: 1010 Wisconsin Ave, N.W., Suite 250
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20007
TELEPHONE: 202-338-0689
CONTACT PERSON: Constance H. Bush, Project Officer
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: LOCAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: TRAINING; YOUTH; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: DC
FEE STRUCTURE:

DESCRIPTION:

The Corporation Against Drug Abuse (CADA) is a regional nonprofit organization established to prevent drug abuse in the Washington area. CADA provides technical assistance to employers wanting to develop drug abuse policies, education for corporate executives to increase their awareness of the nature of drug abuse in the workplace and wanting to start employee assistance programs, and seminars and publications on drug abuse. CADA also implements in-school and after-school outreach programs for seventh grade students who are at risk of becoming alcohol and other drug users.

ORGANIZATION NAME: CSAP Communications Team - Managed by University Research Corporation
ADDRESS: 7200 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 500
CITY: Bethesda
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20814-4820
TELEPHONE: 301-951-3277
CONTACT PERSON: Rebecca Razavi
SPECIALIZATION: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Free

DESCRIPTION:

A service of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, the CSAP Communications Team provides technical assistance to groups and individuals who are developing and disseminating messages and materials aimed at preventing alcohol and other drug problems. Through professional advice, how-to materials, technical assistance, and training courses in social marketing and media advocacy, the Communications Team helps groups to understand their audience, work with the media, and select the appropriate channels for delivering a prevention message.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse
ORGANIZATION NAME: Department of Housing and Urban Development
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 6424
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20850
TELEPHONE: 800-955-2232
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SPECIALIZATION: CRIME PREVENTION; GRANT WRITING; INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE; YOUTH; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Free publications

DESCRIPTION:

The Drug Information & Strategy Clearinghouse (DISC) is a service of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. DISC provides housing officials, residents, and community leaders with information and assistance on drug abuse prevention and trafficking control. Through their toll-free telephone number, DISC provides information packages, resource lists, HUD regulations, referrals, and a newsletter. DISC also provides telephone technical assistance to public housing groups applying for HUD drug elimination grant programs.

ORGANIZATION NAME: **The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)**
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2345
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SPECIALIZATION: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; CRIME PREVENTION; GRANT WRITING; GOVERNMENT FUNDING; INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE; YOUTH; AIDS
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Free publications and database searches

DESCRIPTION:

The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI) researches and disseminates information on alcohol and other drug abuse to federal, state and local government officials, educators, the press, community groups, individuals, and others. NCADI is the information clearinghouse for the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) Network, a computer network of state and national agencies promoting alcohol and other drug abuse prevention. NCADI also distributes grant applications and information about grant programs on alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and maintains an inventory of hundreds of publications; most publications are free and some are available in bulk. They also provide access to databases on prevention programs and materials, field experts, Federal grants, and market research.

ORGANIZATION NAME: **Institute on Black Chemical Abuse**
ADDRESS: 2616 Nicollet Avenue South
CITY: Minneapolis
STATE: MN
ZIP: 55408
TELEPHONE: 612-871-7878
CONTACT PERSON: Sandra Tapplin
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS; BILLBOARD CONTROL; MINORITIES; RESEARCH; PUBLIC POLICY; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL

DESCRIPTION:

The Institute on Black Chemical Abuse (IBCA) formed in 1975 to provide the African-American community with a wholistic approach to alcohol and other drug abuse treatment and prevention among Black Americans. IBCA provides client services in intervention and assesment, outpatient treatment and aftercare, Black co-dependency, home-based chemical dependency support services and maternal and early child intervention.

IBCA offers these services through its Technical Assistance Center. IBCA also produces publications and a monthly newsletter on alcohol and other drug abuse in the African-American community. IBCA is a specialty center on the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention's RADAR Network.

ORGANIZATION NAME: **Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse**
ORGANIZATION NAME: U.S. Department of Justice
ADDRESS: 1600 Research Boulevard
CITY: Rockille
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20850
TELEPHONE: 800-638-8736
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SPECIALIZATION: ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS; CRIMINAL JUSTICE; CRIME PREVENTION; GOVERNMENT FUNDING
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Free publications

DESCRIPTION:

The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse was established in 1979 to collect and disseminate information regarding juvenile justice issues. The information researched includes school safety, substance abuse prevention, missing and exploited children, gang activity, vandalism in schools, sexual exploitation of youth, and alternatives to institutionalization. The Clearinghouse is used by justice practitioners, policymakers and the academic community.

The Clearinghouse provides bibliographies, special product resource packages, issue papers, information specialists through their toll-free number, and a library for those with unique interests.

ORGANIZATION NAME: **National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse**
ADDRESS: 420 East Third Street, Suite 909
CITY: Los Angeles
STATE: CA
ZIP: 90013
TELEPHONE: 213-617-8277
CONTACT PERSON: Ford H. Kuramoto, DSW
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: MINORITIES; MIGRANTS; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE:

DESCRIPTION:

The National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse (NAPAFASA) association is a nonprofit membership organization dedicated to promoting culturally-competent alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and treatment for Asian and other Pacific Islanders. NAPAFASA produces a newsletter and other informational materials that assist members in applying for federal and other foundation funds, improving local programs, and sharing successful experiences. NAPAFASA also offers technical assistance to promote understanding of Asian and Pacific cultures and their relationships to substance abuse. NAPAFASA is a specialty center on the Center of Substance Abuse Prevention's RADAR Electronic Communications Network.

ORGANIZATION NAME: National Association of Native American Children of Alcoholics
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 18736
CITY: Seattle
STATE: WA
ZIP: 98118
TELEPHONE: 202-322-5601
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: NATIVE AMERICANS; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Fees vary for individuals and organizations

DESCRIPTION:

The National Association of Native American Children of Alcoholics (NANACOA) was established in 1988 with four objectives: to establish a network of Native American children of alcoholics, to develop information on alcohol abuse to provide to Indian communities, to hold a national conference for children of alcoholics and others working with them to facilitate healing, and to inform local and national policy makers about the needs of children of alcoholics.

NANACOA produces a quarterly newsletter, publications and an annual conference for and about Indian children of alcoholics.

ORGANIZATION NAME: National Association of Neighborhoods
ADDRESS: 1651 Fuller Street
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20009
TELEPHONE: 202-332-7766
CONTACT PERSON: Marla Anderson Burton
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Membership fee

DESCRIPTION:

The National Association of Neighborhoods (NAN) is a national membership association of block clubs, community councils, umbrella groups, neighborhood coalitions, and individual citizens. NAN works to inform and support community leaders with conferences on topics of special interest to neighborhoods, two annual, $5,000 cash "Neighborhood Service to America" awards, the NAN Bulletin, technical assistance, and national advocacy to bring the views of local communities to national policy makers.

ORGANIZATION NAME: National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise
ADDRESS: 1367 Connecticut Avenue, NW
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20036
TELEPHONE: 202-331-1103
CONTACT PERSON: Donna Lewis
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: PUBLIC HOUSING; ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION; CRIME PREVENTION; TENANT MANAGEMENT
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Individual Membership - $25 / Organizational Membership - $200

DESCRIPTION:

The National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE) was founded in 1981 to help low-income communities develop their own strategies to deal with social and economic problems. It provides resource materials, leadership training, and technical assistance aimed at enabling grassroots organizations to empower their communities. It assists in program/project development, specializing in economic development, alternative education, family preservation, and crime prevention among low-income neighborhoods. NCNE provides mini-grants to non-profit grassroots organizations and operates a venture capital fund serving enterprises based in low-income communities.

ORGANIZATION NAME: National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations
ADDRESS: 1030 15th St., N.W., Suite 1053
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20005
TELEPHONE: 202-371-2100
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; HEALTH CARE; HISPANIC AFFAIRS; MINORITIES; MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL

DESCRIPTION:

The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations (COSSMHO) is a nonprofit membership organization that provides technical assistance to community groups working to improve the health and psycho-social well-being of the nation's Hispanic population. COSSMHO addressess issues such as alcohol and other drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, sexual abuse, adolescent pregnancy, and AIDS. COSSMHO addresses these issues through research, health promotions, disease prevention, and training.

ORGANIZATION NAME: National Crime Prevention Council
ADDRESS: 1700 K Street, NW; 2nd Floor
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20006
TELEPHONE: 202-466-6272
CONTACT PERSON: Robbye Mintz, Information Services Coordinator
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: CRIME PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Free

DESCRIPTION:

The National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) is a coalition of 130 crime prevention agencies who believe grassroot efforts must be part of any solution to society's complex problems of crime and drug abuse. NCPC seeks to educate the public about crime prevention, test new crime prevention methods and update crime prevention professionals' skills. At the center of this operation is NCPC's Information and Referral Service. NCPC's Computerized Information Center (CIC) is a comprehensive database of crime prevention activities in the nation. The CIC also keeps a calendar of major crime prevention events. NCPC's Resource Center houses a wide variety of publications. All services are free, as are many publications.

ORGANIZATION NAME: National Training and Information Center
ADDRESS: 810 N. Milwaukee
CITY: Chicago
STATE: IL
ZIP: 60622
TELEPHONE: 312-243-3035
CONTACT PERSON: Shel Trapp
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT; REINVESTMENT; HOME MORTGAGE DISCLOSURE ACT; ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS; CRIME PREVENTION; COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL

DESCRIPTION:

The National Training and Information Center (NTIC) was established in 1972 as a resource center for grassroots groups in low-income and minority communities working on housing, community development and revitalization. It provides training on neighborhood organizing, and on confrontation, negotiation and public relations strategies. Its research and publications focus on analyzing financial lending data for redlining and reinvestment campaigns. NTIC is affiliated with National People's Action, a nationwide network of grassroots groups, for which it sponsors national and regional conferences.

ORGANIZATION NAME: National Volunteer Training Center for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 2800 Shirlington Road, Suite 900
CITY: Arlington
STATE: VA
ZIP: 22209
TELEPHONE: 800-755-6882 or 703-931-4144
CONTACT PERSON: Dr. Gerald Edwards
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
SPECIALIZATION: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Free

DESCRIPTION:

The National Volunteer Training Center, a service of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, trains volunteers and paid staff of alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs in effective strategies for implementing prevention programs targeted at high-risk populations.

The Center focuses on training three groups: parents, youth group volunteers, and church members. The training provides volunteers and paid staff with the opportunity to learn effective anti-drug use strategies, access current prevention information, and participate in training programs. The experiential learning method and adult learning theory are used to maximize trainee participation. The Center aims to include groups from all over the United States. The Center covers all transportation, lodging, and meal costs.

ORGANIZATION NAME: Rural Information Center
ADDRESS: National Agricultural Library; Room 304
CITY: Beltsville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20705
TELEPHONE: 800-633-7701
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES; AGRICULTURE
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: Free

DESCRIPTION:

The Rural Information Center provides information and referral services to local government officials, community organizations, health organizations, libraries, businesses, and rural citizens working for rural development. The Center's library contains the comprehensive agricultural and rural health information.

The Center collaborated with the Office of Rural Health Policy of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to create the national clearinghouse on rural health information. The clearinghouse, named the Rural Information Center Health Service, collects and disseminates information on rural health issues. The clearinghouse also holds information on establishing successful alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs in rural areas.

ORGANIZATION NAME: CSAP's Technical Assistance to Communities (managed by Westover Consultants, Inc.)
ADDRESS: 820 First St., N.E., Suite 510
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20002
TELEPHONE: 800-388-5556
CONTACT PERSON: C. Wilson Kniseley
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: CONSULTING FIRM
SPECIALIZATION: ANTI-DRUG PROGRAMS; HEALTH CARE; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL
FEE STRUCTURE: All services are free.

DESCRIPTION:

The "Technical Assistance to Communities" program provides training and technical assistance to organizations wanting to start alcohol and other drug abuse prevention programs and AIDS awareness campaigns. They offer on-site and off-site alcohol and other drug abuse prevention technical assistance to community-based organizations and their partners. Special attention is given to communities and organizations that target youth, parents, and multi-cultural groups. Organizations must complete an application to be considered for the service.

ORGANIZATION NAME: YouthBuild USA
ADDRESS: 366 Marsh Street
CITY: Belmont
STATE: MA
ZIP: 02178
TELEPHONE: 617/489-3400
CONTACT PERSON: Margherita Pagni, National Advocate
TYPE OF ORGANIZATION: NATIONAL NON-PROFIT
SPECIALIZATION: ANTI-DISPLACEMENT STRATEGIES; ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG PROBLEM PREVENTION; HOUSING REHABILITATION; JOB TRAINING; TRAINING; JOB COUNSELING; EMPLOYMENT; YOUTH
NATURE OF AREAS SERVED: BOTH URBAN & RURAL
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVED: NATIONAL

DESCRIPTION:

YouthBuild U.S.A. assists CDCs, CBOs and other non-profits to set up "YouthBuild," a comprehensive job training program that integrates job training with education, leadership development, and other social services, such as drug-abuse prevention and counseling, for at-risk youth. The program prepares youth who have dropped out of school for careers in construction by employing them as trainees in the rehabilitation of vacant, abandoned buildings into housing for low-income and homeless people. YouthBuild is structured around 13 program components, the most critical of which include: worksite training; GED preparation; counseling for critical life needs of youth; pre-employment training; job placement; and follow-up counseling.

YouthBuild programs are operating, as of February, 1992, in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Cleveland, Tallahassee, Gadsden County, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

YouthBuild U.S.A. provides technical assistance both to organizations who want to implement the YouthBuild program and to groups who want to integrate leadership development in their ongoing projects.

PUBLICATIONS

TITLE: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Hispanic Youth
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Delgado, Dr. Melvin and Rogriquez-Andrew, Dr. Sylvia
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0028
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)
ORDER NUMBER: (ADM)90-1726

ABSTRACT:

"Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Hispanic Youth" examines alcohol and other drug use among young Hispanic men and women. It starts with a demographic study of the Hispanic community in the United States and ends with recommendations for additional research and program development. It is written and constructed well and the graphics used are helpful.

The first section profiles the U.S. Hispanic population with statistics. It emphasizes the need to study Hispanic alcohol and other drug use since Hispanics will become the largest population in the country by the year 2050. This section examines the difficulty of studying this problem among Hispanic youth. Among other things, the study blames the lack of a clear definition of 'Hispanic', a tendency to combine Hispanics with other minorities, a lack of separating people by age and gender, and a lack of comprehensive data. The publication goes on to list what researchers do know about alcohol and other drug use among Hispanic youth and examines the role of Hispanic culture in the lives of Hispanic youth and how it can help the prevention effort. The study finishes with an analysis of what the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention has learned from 16 prevention demonstration projects for youth that it sponsored in Hispanic neighborhoods. It also makes recommendations about more research and development in this area.

TITLE: Block Captain's Organizing Manual
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Nowak, Jeremy
PUBLISHER: Campus Boulevard Corporation
ADDRESS: 5901 Old York Rd., 2nd Floor
CITY: Philadelphia
STATE: PA
ZIP: 19141
TELEPHONE: 215/924-4040
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1992
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0046
PRICE: $3.00
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher

ABSTRACT:

This is the fifth edition of the "Block Captain's Organizing Manual," originally issued in 1985 as the Logan Block Organizing Manual. This updated 46-page booklet explains in simple terms how to organize and maintain a block club. The manual was developed by a group of community organizers and experienced

neighborhood leaders. It contains sections dealing with fighting crime at the block level and suggestions on how to get residents from diverse cultures to work together. For example, sections cover: What is an organized block?; How to organize your block; What holds your group together: the structure of an organized block; and How to maintain your block organization. Included are sample forms for reporting drug activity, abandoned automobiles, and problem properties. The names of community resources and their addresses and phone numbers have been updated, but the basic text of this guide remains the same.

The design of this manual can aid already existing block organizations, people who are thinking of organizing a new block group, and people sharing information about resources that are readily available.

TITLE: Breaking New Ground for American Indian and Alaska Native Youth at Risk: Program Summaries
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Goplerud, Dr. Eric N.
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0102
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)
ORDER NUMBER: (ADM)90-1705

ABSTRACT:

"Breaking New Ground for American Indian and Alaska Native Youth at Risk: Program Summaries" is a study of alcohol and other drug use prevention activities for American Indian and Alaska Native youth. The study first examines literature written about the alcohol and other drug problem among these youth. The study then examines successful prevention programs in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. The publication ends with the results of telephone surveys done of OSAP-sponsored alcohol and other drug prevention programs in American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

Breaking New Ground is separated into three major sections. In its literature review, Breaking New Ground examines historic literature written about AOD prevention and intervention programs as far back as 1966. The review covers prevention programs targeting youth in foster care, pregnant mothers, and Indian school populations; programs for cultural enhancement, behavior treatment, and youth intervention are also included. Covering OSAP-funded projects, the publication first gives an analysis of the prevention projects and then gives the results to the survey questions. Breaking New Ground ends with a summary of the study and a list of recommendations for future work.

TITLE: Citizen's Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Directory
AUTHOR/EDITOR: National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0261
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

"Citizen's Alcohol and Other Drug Prevention Directory: Resources for Getting Involved" provides a listing of federal agencies, organizations, and clearinghouses/resource centers which support alcohol and other drug prevention efforts. It was developed for citizens who are interested in learning more about alcohol and other drug abuse prevention and designed to help match individuals and communities who want to participate in different kinds of prevention efforts with organizations or agencies who have related knowledge, skills, and services.

Chapter 1 provides a broad overview of alcohol and other drug abuse prevention, starting with a definition of prevention and a discussion of the theoretical and pragmatic foundations of prevention programs and research. Chapter 2 examines the role that the federal government plays in prevention efforts across the country. It explains the level of coordination necessary to convey that message. Chapter 3 describes the broad range of national, nonprofit, and professional organizations working in the prevention effort. Chapter 4 presents information on prevention activities and resources at the state level. It describes what role each state government is playing in preventing alcohol and other drug problems. The chapter also lists agencies, organizations, grantees, and contractors who are coordinating, helping, and encouraging volunteer prevention efforts. Chapter 5 describes the services of major national prevention resources and information providers. These clearinghouses and resource centers can help readers delve more deeply into the prevention field and examine their options as prevention catalysts in the community. The final chapter of the directory is a glossary of terms, words, and acronyms that are commonly used in the prevention field.

TITLE: Communicating About Alcohol and Other Drugs: Strategies for Reaching Populations At Risk
UTHOR/EDITOR: Arkin, Elain and Funkhouser, Judith F.
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0402
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)
ORDER NUMBER: (ADM)90-1665

ABSTRACT:

"Communicating About Alcohol and Other Drugs: Strategies for Reaching Populations At Risk" is a product of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. This act sought to establish programs to provide information on the dangers of alcohol and other drug use to parents, community groups, schools, and other organizations in contact with children. Communicating about Alcohol and Other Drugs provides strategies for reaching youth at risk of using alcohol and other drugs. It proposes reaching these youth through the media, primary care physicians, and intermediary organizations.

Communicating About Alcohol and Other Drugs suggests that messages should do the following to reach at-risk youth effectively: support community efforts; target to the group being addressed; be appropriate for the maturity of the target audience; be culturally sensitive; focus on the availability of solutions rather than on the seriousness of the problem; focus on the short-term rather than the long-term effects of alcohol and other drug use; and focus on the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the target group.

Communicating About Alcohol and Other Drugs gives specific advice on how to reach six target groups with the sensitivity and focus stressed above. It gives advice on understanding the target group, the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the group's children, planning for an outreach program, and details program

strategies. The six focus groups are families and youth from high-risk environments, Black inner-city youth, Hispanic/Latino youth, parents, primary care physicians, and intermediary organizations.

TITLE: Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Bucqueroux, Bonnie and Trojanowicz, Robert.
PUBLISHER: Anderson Publishing Co.
ADDRESS: 2035 Reading Road
CITY: Cincinnati
STATE: OH
ZIP: 45202
TELEPHONE: 513-421-4192
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0458
PRICE: $24.95
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher
ORDER NUMBER: ISBN 0-87084-875-5

ABSTRACT:

"Community Policing" is a book that addresses the innovative idea of police officers forming partnerships with people in communities. These partnerships allow average citizens the opportunity to have input into the police process in exchange for citizen support and participation. The authors' purpose for this book is to help equip police professionals with an important resource that may stimulate new ideas that can be implemented now. The book is intended for criminal justice students, government policymakers, community leaders, and concerned citizens. The move to community policing rests on the belief that contemporary community problems requires a new approach, one that involves people in the process of policing themselves.

This book contains thirteen chapters divided into 5 sections. A brief description of each chapter is as follows: Chapter 1 describes what is and what is not community policing. Chapter 2 examines the history of community policing from American policing's roots, to police reforms of the 1930s, to the birth of community policing in the early 1970s. This chapter also provides an interesting discussion on the relationship between police and minorities throughout American history. Chapter 3 deals with defining community policing and its changing meaning through American history.

Chapter 4 reviews policing and community policing's impact on crime and disorder. Chapter 5 addresses the different types of fears associated with crime and the impact of community policing on those fears. Chapter 6 analyzes the research on community policing. It focuses on the different methods used in community policing. Chapter 7 includes a case study on the community policing efforts in Flint, Michigan.

Chapter 8 addresses how community policing deals with special population such as juveniles, homeless people, illegal aliens, and minorities. Chapter 9 discusses the drug epidemic, focusing on how drugs foster crime and what the criminal justice system is doing to combat the drug problem. Chapter 10 focuses on what community policing can do to aid in the drug war. Chapters 11, 12, and 13 examine the future of community policing. These chapters focus on developing a new breed of police officers, building support for community policing efforts, and developing funding for community policing. Also included in this book are city profiles written by nine Police Chiefs, and a list of ten principles of community policing.

TITLE: Creating a Climate of Hope
AUTHOR/EDITOR: National Crime Prevention Council
PUBLISHER: National Crime Prevention Council
ADDRESS: 1700 K Street, N.W., Second Floor
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20006
TELEPHONE: 202-466-6272

DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1992
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0073
PRICE: $10.95
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher

ABSTRACT:

"Creating a Climate of Hope" reports the results of a 10-site demonstration project study conducted by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Justice. This thorough, detailed and easy to read report guides the reader through the process of starting a community-based drug reduction program. The report lists and explains the steps 10 community groups took to eradicate the drugs in their communities.

In the first three chapters of the report, NCPC establishes the program's fundamentals: its mission, its goals and members' roles and responsibilities. The program's mission was "to create and test effective community-based strategies that local groups could implement to reduce drug abuse and fear in targeted communities." Among its goals, the program sought to empower community residents so that they could introduce a drug prevention program in their neighborhoods, develop strong relationships among residents, law enforcement officials and other key groups, and introduce residents to resources in their communities that could help them battle drugs. They also detailed the roles and responsibilities of all involved parties.

In "Program Fundamentals," NCPC emphasizes the three fundamentals of the program: working relationships with law enforcement, developing a multi- sector task force, and designing a locally designed workplan. NCPC stresses that each of these fundamentals is vital to the success of any community-based drug reduction program.

In "Putting it All Together," NCPC details strategies for involving all members of the effort. Included are tips on working with residents, the police, religious institutions and youth. The strategies are highlighted with success stories from various community groups.

The last section of the report begins with advice on starting community-based drug reduction programs. It ends with profiles of the 10 community groups that participated in the program. Included are the focuses, major strategies, signs of success and community partners of each group. The publication adds a list of agencies and organizations that can add information on crime and drug prevention, and it includes an appendix of questions community groups should ask when starting crime and drug prevention programs.

TITLE: Ecology of Alcohol and Other Drug Use: Helping Black High Risk Youth
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Oyemade, Ura Jean
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2345
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0228
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

This report presents the proceedings from the Human Ecology Forum held at Howard University in Washington, D.C., in October, 1987. The conference provided a forum for sharing of information from a broad spectrum of disciplines with the goal of formulating a definitive model for primary prevention focusing on Black high-risk youth. The conference participants were primarily focusing on Black youth in the

Washington, D.C. metro area. However, this informatin is also relevant for practitioners in other large metropolitan areas. The publication is comprised of two sections. The first contains information from the plenary session presentations; the second section contains summaries from the panel sessions.

TITLE: Housing Matters - Special Issue
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Duke, Annette R.
PUBLISHER: Massachusetts Law Reform Institute
ADDRESS: 69 Canal Street
CITY: Boston
STATE: MA
ZIP: 02114
TELEPHONE: 617-742-9250
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1992
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0020
PRICE: $2.25
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher

ABSTRACT:

"Housing Matters" is a quarterly publication that advocates for the right of all people to have decent, safe, and affordable housing. The purpose of this publication is to empower poor people by providing informatin in simple and practical terms. It seeks to correct the imbalance of information between housing experts and people in need of housing by translating technical jargon into plain English.

Housing Matters has recently published a special issue that focuses on how the increase of drug activity in low-income urban areas is affecting access to affordable housing. In this special issue, topics include an interview with Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke about how peoples' lives are affected by drug abuse. However, most of this issue focuses on what effects the drug trade has had on tenants in low-income urban communities, and what positive responses tenants have use to combat the drug trade. Another large focus of this special issue is on how ineffective government has been in stopping the spread of drugs in low-income urban communities.

This special issue also has two detailed articles about treatment programs for drug abuse victims. The first article is entitled "How Do You Spell Treatment". It discusses how funding for treatment programs is being cut back across the country and how recovering addicts have organized to protest these cutbacks. The other article is entitled "Tenants Know Best." It discusses how some tenants and people working with them are responding to issues involving substance abuse and drug-related activity which threatens peoples' safety. The second part to this article focuses on what the Elm Haven Resident Council, Inc., a well-organized public housing tenant group, plans to accomplish with a $2 million grant they received to provide a substance abuse treatment program for public housing tenants.

TITLE: Ideas for Action: Community Prevention at Work
AUTHOR/EDITOR: J.M. Foundation and the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
PUBLISHER: The Circle, Inc.
ADDRESS: 8201 Greensboro Drive, Suite 600, IFA
CITY: McLean
STATE: VA
ZIP: 22102
TELEPHONE: 703-821-8955 or 800-729-6686
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0096
PRICE: $8.50
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

"Ideas for Action: Community Prevention at Work" lists about 58 activities and strategies used in the fight against alcohol and drug abuse. This book was compiled to provide a method for sharing ideas and strategies that have worked in community settings throughout the country. These strategies have been provided in hopes that other communities may be able to use the same strategies in their prevention efforts. Each strategy is outlined in a 1-2 page, simple format which includes recommendations from communities, the activity, variations of the activity, results, and notes. This format is used for each separate activity to allow for easy understanding of the project.

The activities and strategies included in the book were contributed by a group of community workers from across the U.S. Readers are encouraged to modify the strategies and activities as needed to fit their communities. Some activities reommended for community prevention include the formation of decision making groups, formatting workshops on working with the media, and developing activities for community members to get to know each other.

In examining one of the activities, the formation of decision making groups, the publication states that the hardest part in a prevention effort is making decisions on what actions to take. The recommendation section suggests that groups develop a method for decision making. This ensures that different interests or concerns are addressed. It also helps increase the understanding of coalition dynamics. A variation of this activity could be to try different methods of making decisions to determine which one works best for the group. This is just one example of many activities included in this publication.

TITLE: Preventing Violence: Program Ideas and Examples
AUTHOR/EDITOR: O'Neil, Jean
PUBLISHER: National Crime Prevention Council
ADDRESS: 1700 K Street, NW, Second Floor
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20006
TELEPHONE: 202-466-6272
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1992
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0076
PRICE: $6.95
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher

ABSTRACT:

"Preventing Violence: Program Ideas and Examples" was developed to help communities, businesses, and police form strategies in the crime prevention effort. This publication offers ideas to spur thinking about how to address violence in our communities. Another important element of this publication is that it provides real-life examples of what individuals and communities are doing in the field of crime prevention.

This publication includes many sections which offer different kinds of ideas on how to start, manage, and incorporate a prevention program into a community. Included in this publication is a listing of ten things to teach kids, ten things that an individual can do, and ten things you and your neighbors can do to prevent crime. For example, kids can learn to report any crime or suspicious activities, individuals can volunteer to help in community anti-crime efforts, and neighborhoods can work with schools to establish drug-free zones.

Another section of the publication identifies possible partners a community can turn to in an effort to prevent crime. Possible partners include public health specialists, religious leaders, victims of violence, and social, civic, and fraternal groups. The next section offers tips in managing a violence prevention effort. Tips include suggestions on selecting people to help you, on how to sustain hope when results are not quick or visible, and tips on how to help your helpers deal with fear.

One of the more important chapters includes 27 profiles of actual crime prevention programs set up around the country. One of the programs established in Chicago is the Domestic Violence Program, created over 20 years ago in response to the lack of information and resources available to Latino women in the area of spousal abuse. Another program featured is the In-School Ex-Offender Program started in 1987 as a part of Ad Hoc (Ad Hoc Group Against Crime) located in Kansas City, Missouri. The program is committed to reducing alcohol and drug abuse, crime, gang activity, and violence among youth. One other program included in the publication is Project Phoenix. Its primary goal is to develop a model church- and community-based drug education and prevention program for Native American youth, ages 11 to 19, in Robeson County, North Carolina.

TITLE: Prevention Plus II: Tools for Creating and Sustaining Drug-Free Communities
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2345
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1989
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0541
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

"Prevention Plus II: Tools for Creating and Sustaining Drug-Free Communities" seeks to help communities adopt a comprehensive systems approach to prevention. A "systems approach" means to view the community and the environment as interconnected parts, each affected by the other and needing to work together. This manual is designed to help program planners and others to develop an effective systems approach to fighting alcohol and other drug use among youth in their communities. It explains how individual, interpersonal, and environmental situations and conditions contribute to alcohol and other drug use and provides strategies for combatting each of these forces. Nine steps to planning and implementing an integrated program are also provided, with worksheets, planning charts, and other aids. Finally, model communities around the country that have been successful with these approaches are described.

Chapter 1 reviews the importance of substance abuse prevention, and what payoffs come from prevention and having a drug-free community. Chapter 2 discusses the details of a systems approach to alcohol and drug prevention. It also looks at some contributors to alcohol and drug use as well as strategies for preventing alcohol, tobacco, and drug use by youths. Chapter 3 details the nine steps in prevention planning. This chapter also discusses why prevention planning is important. Chapter 4 outlines five case studies of comprehensive community prevention efforts. The case studies outlined are from Kansas, San Diego, Berkeley, Illinois, and Lafayette, California. The end of this chapter includes 20 more examples of exemplary prevention programs.

The 12 appendices of the publication are useful and include the following: Appendix A: Drugs: What Are Their Physical and Psychological Effects? Appendix; B: Signs of Alcohol and Drug Use; Appendix C: Message and Material Review Use; Appendix D: Organizations and Programs; Appendix E: National Prevention Network Directory; Appendix F: State and Territorial Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Program Directors; Appendix G: The RADAR Network; Appendix H: Theories and Models Supporting Current Prevention Approaches; Appendix I: The Fact Is...You Can Effectively Launch Media Campaigns; Appendix J: A Guide to Working With the Media; Appendix L: Peer Programs: The Lodestone to Prevention; Appendix M: The Alcohol Policy Bill of Rights: Recommendations for Public Policy Reform.

TITLE: Prevention Plus III: A Four-Step Guide to Useful Program Assessment
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Linney, Jean Ann, and Wandersman, Abraham
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockwall II
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729--6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0461
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

"Prevention Plus III: A Four-Step Guide to Useful Program Assessment" is a publication aimed at evaluating and improving alcohol and drug prevention programs. It is a workbook that provides a step by step approach to assessing alcohol and other drug prevention programs in schools and communities. It can also be useful to community partnership programs and coalitions that want to assess and document their individual activities.

The first two sections give a brief overview of what program assessment is and why program assessment is needed. Included in these sections is a four-step model on how to do a program assessment, and a list of the advantages that come from doing a program assessment. The third section lists different drug and alcohol prevention concepts and techniques. For example, raising awareness about the harm that comes from alcohol and drug abuse is a fundamental prevention concept.

The fourth section is titled "How To Measure Program Outcome and Impact: Program Assessment Plans." This section lists ways and concepts in which one may assess a prevention program plan. The next section explains how to use this workbook to assess your own prevention program. The sixth section contains case studies of current prevention programs. The first example is of a small-scale prevention program offered by an elementary school. It presents an artificially simplistic example of how to use a prevention program assessment. The second is more complicated; it provides an example of how to summarize implementation successes and failures.

The seventh section deals with getting one's own prevention program started. The section provides sample forms, reports, and worksheets which one may use to get a working knowledge of how to develop a prevention program. The last section deals with how to evaluate an assessment program.

This publication also includes an appendix with a list of the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) Network which consists of State clearinghouses, specialized information centers of national organizations, and the Department of Education Regional Training Centers. Also included are definitions of workbook terms and a list of street drug terminology.

TITLE: Prevention Resources Guide - American Indians and Native Alaskans
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2345
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20852
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0022
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

The "Prevention Resources Guide - American Indians and Native Alaskans" is a regularly-updated guide written for organizations wanting to establish alcohol and other drug prevention programs for American Indians and Native Alaskans. The guide includes facts and figures on American Indians and Native Alaskans, a list of resources for prevention programs, abstracted studies, articles, and reports, and a list of groups and organizations available to help American Indians and Native Alaskans. The guide also includes information on issues related to alcohol and other drug abuse, including homelessness, smoking, AIDS, and youth addiction.

TITLE: Prevention Resources Guide - Rural Communities
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2345
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0017
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

The "Prevention Resources Guide for Rural Communities" is a regularly-updated listing of alcohol and other drug problem prevention resources available to rural communities. The Guide lists abstracts of publications on rural prevention, abstracts of studies, articles, and reports on rural communities, and contact information on groups and organizations that have expertise in alcohol and other drug abuse prevention.

TITLE: Research, Action, and The Community: Experiences in the Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Problems
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Conley, Peter and Giesbrecht, Norman
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2345
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0326
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

This monograph grew out of a symposium on "Experiences with Community Action Projects for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems," which was held in March 1989 in Scarborough, Ontario. The symposium aims to document and assess experiences with research-oriented community action and community development projects on alcohol and/or other drug issues. This publication intends to provide a analysis and interpretation of these unique community experiences. It also hopes to provide others who have similar interests with some suggestions and advice so that their own projects might be more rewarding and productive.

The book begins with Robin Room's opening paper. This paper provides an overview of recent community action on alcohol problems as well as an interpretation of three demonstration projects from the 1970s. This is followed by three papers that raise conceptual issues: (1) aspects of the community that are downplayed or overlooked in prevention research; (2) issues related to democracy and prevention interventions; and (3) problems of encouraging and accommodating lay initiatives in the course of action research.

Also included in this publication are two sections which consist of 23 case studies. These case studies report on particular action research projects that were recently completed or, in some cases, are under way. The concluding sections look to the future of how recent experiences point to future possibilities with regard to community-oriented initiatives involving educational institutions, licensed premises, or community structures and institutions in general.

TITLE: Safer Streets Ahead
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Department of Transportation & Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockwall Building II
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0051
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

This publication was developed jointly by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention to help address the problem of alcohol- and other drug-impaired driving. "Safer Streets Ahead" suggests utilizing community action groups in reducing the number of drug-impaired drivers on the road.

The producers of this publication recommend using this publication in one of three ways. First, it may serve as a how-to guides for anyone wanting to start a community action group. Second, it can be used to strengthen an existing community group that focuses on impaired driving and provide ideas for membership growth, fundraising, good preventive activities, and evaluation methods. Third, it can help existing church, social or civic groups introduce the issue of impaired driving into the group for the first time.

Safer Streets Ahead is well laid-out and complete with detailed strategies and resource lists in its 51 pages and five chapters. The first chapter gives an overview of different types of community groups and contrasts prevention and intervention methods. Chapter 2 provides practical information on how to do a community assessment and establish an intervention plan. Chapter 3 gives advice on how to get key professionals (city, government, religious leaders) to join the community action group. It also gives tips on finding funding to support a program. The fourth chapter details how community groups can reach their audience.

TITLE: State Drug Resources: 1992 National Directory
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Byrne, Candice
PUBLISHER: Drug & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse
ADDRESS: 1600 Research Boulevard
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20850
TELEPHONE: 800-666-3332
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1992

NUMBER OF PAGES: 0128
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher

ABSTRACT:

"State Drug Resources: 1992 National Directory" is a comprehensive guide that lists State agencies addressing drug abuse concerns. The purpose of this publication is to serve as a road map to people seeking specific state- level drug offices. The individual state listings are organized alphabetically; included for each agency is contact information and a description of the functions and responsibilities of each state agency. This publication is an updated version of the first edition, published in March 1990.

This publication also provides a listing of federal agencies that people frequently contact for drug abuse information. Also included are several quick references of state agencies by area of specialty. The state listings are followed by 12 appendices that list federally-sponsored drug control offices, national clearinghouses, national associations, and national drug abuse or criminal justice resources.

TITLE: Stopping Alcohol and Other Drug Use Before It Starts: The Future of Prevention
AUTHOR/EDITOR: DuPont, Robert L.
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 2345
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1989
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0100
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

"Stopping Alcohol and Other Drug Use Before It Starts: The Future of Prevention" is designed to encourage action and to stimulate additional research on the central issue of preventing alcohol and other drug problems. It stresses the common national themes for alcohol and other drug prevention, as well as providing new ideas for effective prevention programs. This report is made up from information a committee of prevention experts have developed. They reviewed much of the current state of knowledge and wrote this report describing generally what is known and what steps can be taken to provide a successful prevention program.

Sections 1 to 4 of this report outline the nature of alcohol and other drug problems in the United States today, define the AOD epidemic, review the current state of knowledge about how to prevent these problems, and explore the rapidly evolving understanding of youths in high risk environments. Sections 5 and 6 analyze available prevention programs and describe the next steps in the nation's efforts to prevent alcohol and other drug use by youths and to prevent these problems before they begin.

This publication also has a reference section which includes figures, tables, charts, and statistics on alcohol and other drug use in America today. The three appendices in this publication contain three different checklists which can be used for a vulnerability risk assessment.

TITLE: Strategies For Developing A Drug Free Zone
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Feldman, Jaci
PUBLISHER: Project Clean
ADDRESS: 810 N.Milwaukee Avenue
CITY: Chicago
STATE: IL
ZIP: 60622
TELEPHONE: 312/243-7075
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0014
PRICE: $2.00
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher

ABSTRACT:

"Strategies for Developing A Drug Free Zone" is a manual which offers strategies for support activities that will assist communities in the development of a school safety zone. A Safe School Zone warns of increased penalties for drug/gang activity around schools. Support activities are essential if school safety zones are to be effective. The five support activities the publication recommends communities to engage in to make safe school zones more effective are:

1. Development of a community task force composed of residents of the community as well as people from the public and private sectors. The purpose of this activity is to have a group that can help with the implementation of a safe school zone and coordinate follow-up anti-drug efforts within the safe school zone.

2. The establishment of a neighborhood watch program. The purpose of this exercise would be to help deter local residential crime around the safe school zone.

3. Organizing a school safety patrol composed of parents, residents and school employees. This activity would serve to protect as well as provide encouragement to children who want to remain free of alcohol and other drugs.

4. The creation of safe houses to provide emergency assistance to children when they are going to and from school.

5. Working with the law enforcement and other government agencies to develop strategies to enforce the safe school zone law. This activity would help ensure that laws are being enforced to help enhance the safe school zone.

Each activity is explained in great detail, with an emphasis on the organizing and development of each activity, as well as other purposes that the activities might serve.

TITLE: The Future by Design
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Division of Community Prevention and Training, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockwall II
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 301-468-2600 or 800-729-6686
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991

NUMBER OF PAGES: 0219
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

"The Future by Design: A Community Framework for Preventing Alcohol and Other Drug Problems Through a Systems Approach" is based on an Office for Substance Abuse Prevention survey of 26 communities throughout the United States that were identified as having prevention systems/programs in place. One purpose of this report is to state clearly and succinctly the parameters to guide a community in developing an effective prevention system. The report's main purpose, however, is to present a framework for a prevention program which communities can implement themselves.

This report is divided into 10 chapters, plus four appendixes. Chapter 1 is an overview of the findings, purpose, and structure of the surveyed communities that were selected by OSAP. Chapter 2 discusses initiatory steps in launching a community-wide prevention effort. Chapter 3 provides methods of leadership in relation to a community-wide effort against alcohol and other drug abuse. The next chapter discusses steps and strategies one may use in maintaining and continuing a drug prevention effort. Chapter 5 provides guidelines in choosing the right prevention activities. Chapter 6 provides general recommendations for building and maintaining funding resources. Chapter 7 examines how one assesses, monitors, and evaluates the impact of a prevention effort. Chapter 8 reviews how to develop partnerships. Chapter 9 offers recommendations in how to develop a prevention effort in multi-ethnic communities. Lastly, chapter 10 is a simple conclusion that restates the themes of this publication.

Included in appendices are more community profiles, a summary of the data, literature review of prevention materials, supplemental activities, and a presentation of materials.

TITLE: The Substance Abuse Agency Resources Guide
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Catholic Charities USA
PUBLISHER: Catholic Charities USA
ADDRESS: 1731 King Street, Suite 200
CITY: Alexandria
STATE: VA
ZIP: 22314
TELEPHONE: 703-549-1390
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0074
PRICE: $15.00
AVAILABLE FROM: Catholic Charities USA

ABSTRACT:

"The Substance Abuse Agency Resources Guide" is a list of resources which Catholic Charities USA has found helpful in starting substance abuse prevention programs. The first of the directory's two sections lists individual resources by agency. Each entry list the organization's name, address, telephone number, contact person and the types of prevention, education, and intervention resources they possess. The second section lists agencies by the type of resource they provide: education, prevention, treatment, family support, and self-help. In the back of this small booklet is a glossary of terms, an appendix, and a listing of other national substance abuse prevention organizations. The Substance Abuse Agency Resources Guide is almost exclusively made up of Catholic charitable organizations.

TITLE: The Winnable War: A Community Guide to Eradicating Street Drug Markets
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Conner, Roger and Burns, Patrick
PUBLISHER: American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities
ADDRESS: 1725 K Street, NW, Suite 1112
CITY: Washington

STATE: DC
ZIP: 20006
TELEPHONE: 202-785-7844
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1992
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0102
PRICE: $12.50
AVAILABLE FROM: American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities

ABSTRACT:

"The Winnable War: A Community Guide to Eradicating Street Drug Markets" is a tactical guidebook for community groups wanting to eradicate the effects drugs have on neighborhoods. The guide, published by the American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities, is the first national inventory of the kinds of techniques that have been successfully used to eradicate street drug markets. The guide advocates expanding drug treatment, improving border interdiction, and increasing funding for social programs for long-run solutions, and advocates three objectives in the short-run.

In the short-run, the guide advocates broadcasting community intolerance of drugs and disorder, denying space to drug dealers and customers, and removing the sense of impunity commonly felt by the illegal drug trades. To broadcast the community's intolerance of drugs, aggressive community activists need to organize citizen patrol groups, demonstrate against landlords who habitually rent properties to drug dealers, post signs warning drug dealers and their customers, organize neighborhood clean-ups, and close down bars, clubs, and restaurants that turn a blind eye to drug dealing.

To deny access space to drug dealers, the guide suggests screening public housing residents for drug abuse, initiate an I.D. program, seize properties where drug dealers normally sell, construct fences, and use ABC padlock laws. For removing the sense of apathy, the guide suggests enacting anti-drug related littering ordinances, seizing cars used in drug deals, seizing building where drugs are repeatedly sold, enacting drug-free school legislation, and increasing police visibility.

TITLE: Together We Can Meet the Challenge: Winning the Fight Against Drugs
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Aspen Systems Corporation
PUBLISHER: HUD Office of Policy Development and Research
ADDRESS: 451 Seventh Street SW, Room 10241
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20410
TELEPHONE: 202-708-1197
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0071
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: Drug Information and Strategy Clearinghouse, 800-955-2232

ABSTRACT:

"Together We Can Meet the Challenge: Winning the Fight Against Drugs" is the first in a series of publications that will address the issue of drugs in public housing. This issue specifically focuses on the management issues as to the screening of applicants, lease issues, eviction information, and offering remedies. This publication also provides names, addresses and phone numbers of people to call for additional information.

Chapter 1 discusses how to use the admissions process to keep drug dealers and users out of public housing. This chapter details a five step process that will help achieve goals preventing drug users and dealers from coming into public housing. Chapter 2 addresses how to use certain provisions in most public housing agreements as a weapon against drug trafficking. It discusses using the lease's provisions as an alternative to eviction.

Chapter 3 examines what considerations should be taken before the management corporation makes the decision to evict a tenant for drug activity. Chapter 4 looks at what physical improvements can be made in public housing structures to discourage drug users and dealers.

Chapter 5 includes ways to discourage workers who undermine community anti-drug efforts by making, selling or using illegal drugs themselves. Chapter 6 discusses how residents can help police and management in efforts to prevent drug use from becoming a major problem in one's neighborhood.

Chapter 7 reviews successful anti-drug strategies which show what a public housing agency or resident management corporation can accomplish through cooperation, dedication and a systematic approach to drug-related problems. Chapter 8 describes potential HUD and other sources of funds that can be used to supplement anti-drug programs.

Also included are four appendices listing public housing agencies, resident management corporations, states for which there have been positive due process determinations against drug offenders, and addresses and phone numbers of HUD offices.

TITLE: Turning Awareness Into Action: What Your Community Can Do About Drug Use In America
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
PUBLISHER: Office for Subtance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockwall II
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4889
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0080
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)
ORDER NUMBER: ADM #91-1562

ABSTRACT:

"Turning Awareness Into Action: What Your Community Can Do About Drug Use In America" is a handbook for anyone concerned about the problems caused by alcohol and other drug use among youth. "Turning Awareness Into Action" argues that collectively, communities can prevent serious substance abuse problems in their neighborhoods or tackle the substance abuse problems that already exist. This small handbook gives practical tips on preventing alcohol and other drug abuse at the community level. It includes successful strategies and case studies, guidelines for estimating community needs for a substance abuse prevention program, a list of government and non-government resources for substance abuse prevention, and background on problems caused by alcohol and other drug use among youth. Each section is supplemented with worksheets and exercises. "Turning Awareness Into Action" is also available in Spanish.

TITLE: What Legislators Need to Know About Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Rasmussen, Janet J. and Romig, Candace L.
PUBLISHER: National Conference of State Legislatures
ADDRESS: 1560 Broadway Street, Suite 700
CITY: Denver
STATE: CO
ZIP: 80202
TELEPHONE: 303-830-2200
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0062
PRICE: $10.00

AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher
ORDER NUMBER: ISBN 1-55516-691-1

ABSTRACT:

"What Legislators Need to Know About Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse" is a publication written for state legislators to help them understand the problems of alcohol and drug abuse. It presents viable strategies to help state legislators address problems created by alcohol and drug abuse. This publication focuses on prevention and treatment strategies for alcohol and other drug abuse problems. This publication is set in a question-and-answer format. The seven proposed questions are:

1. What is alcohol and other drug abuse?;
2. Who is most affected by alcohol and other drug abuse?;
3. Why should legislators be concerned about alcohol and other drug abuse?;
4. What prevention strategies are available for alcohol and other drug abuse?;
5. What treatment strategies are available for alcohol and other drug abuse?;
6. How are alcohol and other drug abuse programs and services funded?; and
7. How are states responding to the problems of alcohol and other drug abuse?

All proposed questions are answered in very detailed form. For example, in response to the second question, the answer is divided into several categories so that many groups are accounted for. This section addresses different groups of people including men and women, adolescents, and young adults. It also goes on to tell about smaller groups such as the elderly, the homeless, and the many different racial and ethnic minorities (African-Americans, Asian-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans).

Also included is an appendix with a listing of state agencies for alcohol and other drug abuse and a classification listing of psychoactive drugs.

TITLE: Youth and Drugs: Society's Mixed Messages
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Resnik, Hank
PUBLISHER: Office for Substance Abuse Prevention
ADDRESS: 5600 Fishers Lane
CITY: Rockville
STATE: MD
ZIP: 20847-2345
TELEPHONE: 800-729-6686; TDD: 800-487-4887
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1991
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0174
PRICE: Free
AVAILABLE FROM: The National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI)

ABSTRACT:

"Youth and Drugs: Society's Mixed Messages" examines societal views of alcohol and other drug use and how it affects contemporary prevention methods. To illustrate its point, the publication gives a history of societal views of alcohol and other drug abuse and how those views affected the environment of the abusers.

Youth and Drugs goes through the history of society's changing views on drugs and alcohol. The relative acceptance of the use of substances such as heroin, alcohol, and cocaine in the late 19th century lead to its near abolition in the early 20th century. When people came to see prohibition as a mistake that imposed moral values on the populace, prohibition was repealed on alcohol, and drinking became fashionable once again. In the mid-1960s, widespread rebellion of societal values lead to intensified use of drugs and alcohol. In some way, it had again become fashionable. These changing views affect the current approach to eradicating the power of drugs over young Americans. Youth and Drugs concludes that environmental factors affect the use of alcohol and other drugs. As popular culture influenced the acceptance of the use of drugs and alcohol at different times in U.S. history, so the current disapproval for those who drink and

smoke excessively affects the acceptance of drug and alcohol use today. This publication was written to influence the discussion about the prevention and intervention of alcohol and other drug use. Youth and Drugs implores researchers to investigate the effects of society and popular cultural on those who use alcohol and other drugs.

TITLE: Youth Intervention: A Manual for Developing a Neighborhood-Based Program
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation
PUBLISHER: Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation
ADDRESS: 1325 G Street, N.W., Suite 800
CITY: Washington
STATE: DC
ZIP: 20005
TELEPHONE: 202-376-2400
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1992
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0147
PRICE: $10.00
AVAILABLE FROM: Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, 2368 Victory Parkway, Suite 401, Cincinnati, OH, 45206.
513/684-6912

ABSTRACT:

"Youth Intervention: A Manual for Developing a Neighborhood-Based Program" is a guide for community groups wanting to provide neighborhood youth with positive alternatives to drugs, gangs, and crime. Youth Intervention grew out of the Youthworks program started in Salt Lake City by the Neighborhood Housing Services branch of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. This publication details the nine steps needed to design, develop, implement, and evaluate a Youthworks program.

Since it started in 1983, Youthworks has sought to provide the youth of the Westside neighborhood of Salt Lake City with positive alternatives to violence, drug use, early pregnancy, and dropping out of school. The program provides youth with opportunities and assistance to complete school, learn job skills, reduce delinquent behavior, and contribute positively to the neighborhood. Youthworks does this by offering youth with the following: meaningful employment for three to nine months, individual or group counseling sessions, monitoring of youth project participation requirements, and continued attendances or re-entry to the educational system. In five years, Youthworks provided 133 young people with opportunities to complete school, learn job skills, and contribute to their neighborhoods.

Youth Intervention lists nine steps to follow to design, implement, and evaluate a Youthworks program like the one in Salt Lake City. The first three steps, called the pre-development phase, focus on assessing the need for a youth program, establishing a mission and goals for the organization that will implement the program, and assessing the strength of the organization to manage and support a program. The second three steps, called the development phase, focus on establishing the organization, forming a steering committee, and determining policies and procedures. The final three phases, called the implementation phase, focus on opening for business, implementing programs, and evaluating success and failure.

This well laid-out and easy-to-read book is encompassed in a three-ring binder. The binder gives the reader easy access to the many worksheets enclosed. Youth Intervention also includes an index of resources for general youth information, youth employment, leadership training, and substance abuse problems.

TITLE: Youth Investment and Community Reconstruction: Street Lessons on Drugs and Crime for the Nineties
AUTHOR/EDITOR: Currie, Elliott and Curtis, Lynn A.
PUBLISHER: The Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation
ADDRESS: 1751 I Street, N.W. Suite 504
CITY: Washington

STATE: DC
ZIP: 20006
TELEPHONE: 202-429-0440
DATE OF PUBLICATION: 1990
NUMBER OF PAGES: 0124
PRICE: $6.00
AVAILABLE FROM: Publisher

ABSTRACT:

Since the early 1980s, the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation has worked to reduce urban violence and substance abuse through youth empowerment, community revitalization and grass-roots action. This report describes how community development organizations can broaden their role in the area of helping raise the standard of living in urban communities. It focuses on developing job-training, mentoring, and drug awareness programs for at-risk youth in urban (inner city) communities. This report is based on the 1960s reports by the Kerner and Eisenhower Commissions on urban crime and poverty which suggested that programs should be developed to attack the root cause of crime and poverty instead of attacking the effects of the problem. For example, the report states that programs should be developed to help prevent crime instead of spending money on building more prisons or hiring more police officers.

This report has nine sections which give account of programs that have been successful in saving at-risk youth from an environment of crime and poverty. A brief overview of the nine sections gives an historical account of the factors that have caused excess crime and poverty in urban communities. The overview also puts in a historical context the programs that have been developed to counter crime and poverty. Chapter 1 introduces the findings from the Kerner and Eisenhower Commissions which is the basis for this report. Chapter 2 describes the programs the Eisenhower Foundation participated in to help improve conditions in urban communities. Examples of some are local Head Start and Job Corps programs, the Fairview Homes Crime Prevention Program in Charlotte, North Carolina, and the House of Umoja in Philadelphia. In later chapters, these programs are explored to see how effective they have been at helping youth at risk to succeed in life. This report goes on to introduce other programs which have been developed in association with the Eisenhower Foundation in the fight to prevent crime and poverty among youth at risk.

The report concludes with an epilogue from guest writers such as Charles B. Rangel, United States House of Representatives; Jack Kemp, United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; and Douglas Wilder, Governor of Virginia. The publication concludes with a Bibliography and Notes and Sources sections.

About the Community Information Exchange . . . .

The Community Information Exchange was founded in 1983 as a national information service that fulfills the need for reliable in-depth information on strategies and resources for community development, available through a structured, organized, staff-assisted approach.

The Exchange serves as an institutional memory for the field and as a focal point for identifying emerging issues and trends. It nurtures the process of information-sharing among community organizations and their partners, so that they build their capacities and avoid reinventing the wheel. The Exchange also helps communities locate and make use of the resources, technical materials, and experts in the field.

The Exchange's network of users represents the remarkable range of organizations and agencies working and investing in the revitalization of low-income communities. Located in urban and rural areas, in every corner of the nation, these clients include grassroots community organizations--fledglings and experienced alike; city and state agencies; local, regional and national church organizations; universities; technical assistance centers; corporations; foundations; libraries; and financial institutions.

The network represents more than just the number of users. It represents, as well, the opportunity for one community to learn from another, for economies of scale and timeliness in getting the word out about useful resources, for the right connections to be made that lead to community problem-solving. The Exchange facilitates people-to-people, place-to-place information sharing.

The Exchange's information resources have been selectively created, based on a knowledge of the trends and important strategies in community development. Our information bank is not a random collection of success anecdotes, but step-by-step, how-to information set in a well-organized framework.

The information bank tells communities about innovative and replicable strategies, what works and what doesn't; provides them individually tailored lists of funding sources (essential in these times of economic difficulty and government cutbacks); offers referrals to technical experts; and provides advice about and copies of the most useful written materials.

The Exchange uses several methods for delivering information -- a monthly newsletter and quarterly report, on-line access to bulletin boards of news and in-depth databases, publications, telephone technical assistance, and on-site visits. Recently, the Exchange began offering subscriptions to its computerized databases and bulletin boards, providing them and regular updates on diskette to institutions supporting community-based organizations.

For more information about the Exchange, contact

Community Information Exchange
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